INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913: REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO 280- BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 16 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
17 Nov.	Ranchi ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
15 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
8 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
6 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF-SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
16th Nov. 2 p.m.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec. 1929	Domala ..	8,441
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@28 Nov
*Hakodate Maru	5503	15 Nov.	23 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	11 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 „
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.
Fuku Maru ..	6750	17 Dec.	29 Dec.
Tomiura Maru ..	3821	22 „	30 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 Nov	16 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 „
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 „	13 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Siberia Maru ..	11790	11 Dec.	18 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
7th Dec.	Narkunda	..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 „	Kidderpore	..	Straits China and Japan.
21st „	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan	..	Colombo and Australia.
18th „	Macedonia	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja	..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.			
16th Nov	Varsova	..	Busreh via Karachi
17th „	Chakla	..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
19th „	Vita	..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
21st „	Karagola	..	East and South Africa
21st „	Bankura	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
12th Dec.	Ellora	..	Momoasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bugreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	10th Nov.	18th Nov.
Honolulu Maru ..	23rd „	3rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Dec.	23rd „
Shinnob Maru ..	24th „	8th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	30th „	10th „
Shinsei Maru ..	30th „	13th „
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 858.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers in First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

BY AHMAD SHAFI

AND

HIS TEACHINGS.

BY MOULANA YAKUB HASAN.

In this sketch an attempt is made to present in an unvarnished and straightforward manner a bare outline of the chief incidents that marked the career of a great world-personality. The incidents and conclusions recorded in this life sketch have been taken from the book written by the late Maulana Shibli and other sources.

Moulana Yakub Hasan has contributed two learned chapters on the Quran and Hadith and has given selections therefrom, which virtually complete the book. For, the life of Muhammad, as of any prophet, will be incomplete without the teachings; and we are glad to be able to give copious extracts from the sayings of the Prophet called from various sources.

Price As. 12.

To Subscribers of The "Indian Review," As. 10.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

COTTON MARKET

35 & 103 Rs. Fluctuations

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT. purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge ..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge ..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

FLUCTUATIONS in DEFERED SHARES 150 to 200 Rs. Special Forecast Charge Rs. 500 WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

N. B.—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply:—

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926. UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-3/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Book's or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

A Sure Cure

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag Weak memory, etc.

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21978.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Uleer" Kandi.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED.

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

Industrial and Prudential

ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED

Rs. **75** on Whole Life Policies

Rs. **62-8** on Endowment Policies for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

The VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office, BOMBAY.

INSURE YOUR CARS WITH THE **VULCAN** Insurance Company, Limited.

Esplanade Road, Fort, - - BOMBAY

PRINCIPAL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

1. Messrs. NANJI V. POSSA & Co., Ismail Building, Fort.
2. Messrs. K. JIVRAJ & Co., Bora Bazar Street, Fort.
3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., Khatau Building, Marine St., Fort.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of pub..... Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

POST A. D. C. to His Highness (2) Salary 1,000, (3) Must have good knowledge of English, Hindi and Games Knowledge of French will be extra recommendation. Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st December, 1928. The PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev., Alwar.

A 31313

POST—ADVISOR TO CONTROLLER OF PALACES. Salary upto Rs. 15,00/- according to qualifications. Must be well up in the art of house furnishing, decorating and catering. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before the 1st December 1928 to the Private Secretary to H. H. SHRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEV, Alwar.

A 31353

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21034.

LOANS.

9250 Cash loans granted without interest for 10 years in 1928. Concession enlistment commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000/- on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.

R1278

PROFESSION

DON'T HESITATE to consult me if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you with the great powers I command at a reasonable charge or free to really poor. N. PURUSHOTTAM. Fortune teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

P

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
HARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
Family Suites with bath available.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-6-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a scrip for three Shares Nos. 49066|49068 of the Punjab Portland Cement Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Bai SUBANBIBI, widow of Shaikh Gulam Mustufa Nurbhai, have been LOST or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above scrip in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned:—

Name:—SUBANBIBI,
Daughter of Ajam Baig Sirdar Baig.
Address:—Maham Wada,
RANDER.

R1285

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "HAKODATE MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 15th November, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS, 1929 (FIRST HALF YEAR).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a MEETING to be held shortly, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the University Examinations to be held during the first half of the calendar year 1929, other than the School Leaving Examination, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than FRIDAY, the 7th December, 1928. Forms of application and other particulars regarding the Examinerships may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

2. Canvassing, direct or indirect, will disqualify an applicant for the appointment of Examiner.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th November, 1928

31351

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

1. AN EXAMINATION will be held in March 1929, for the purpose of filling vacancies for probationers in the post of Engineering Supervisor in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.

2. The written examination will be conducted at selected places in the different Telegraph Engineering Circles.

3. The examination will be confined:—
(i) to persons who have served no more than seven years as telegraphists in the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and
(ii) to other candidates (including departmental candidates who are not telegraphists) who are between 17 and 24 years of age on the 1st January, 1929, and who have passed the Intermediate Science Examination of an Indian University or the Senior Cambridge Examination.

4. Full particulars of the conditions of appointment together with application forms may be obtained from the undersigned.

5. Applications in the prescribed form must reach the undersigned on or before the 2nd January, 1929.

(Sd.) D. BANERJI,
Postmaster-General
Bombay.

31322.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2949 of 1926.

Messrs. TEJMAL BHAGCHAND AND COMPANY ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

LAXMIBAI, widow of Narayan Tukaram ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of August, 1928, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Narayan Tukaram, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the twentieth day of October, 1926, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31360

TENDERS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK OR LUAUN BOARDS TO THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of:—

50 Tons of Teak or Luaun Boards.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, and specifications, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per copy, which amount will not be refunded.

3. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the Supply of Teak or Luaun Boards." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, 19th December, 1928.

5. The result of the Tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

(Sd.) D. S. BURN,
Agent,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 16th November, 1928.

31359

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF MIRCHI STREET AND SAMUEL STREET AND AT ESSAJI STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 3697 of 1925 (Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Mithabai and another), and Suit No. 2034 of 1926 (Nanbai vs. Advocate-General of Bombay and others), and pursuant to the direction given in the consolidated Consent Decree dated 28th June, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1:—All those two pieces of Quit and Ground rent tenure land admeasuring about 228.58 square yards together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the junction of Mirchi Street and Samuel Street, bearing Collector's Old No. 756|1, 756|2, New Nos. 6482, 6485, Old Survey Nos. 1|500, 2|500, New Survey No. 2565, Cadastral Survey No. 342 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 1584, 1585 (1), 2083 (1), Street Nos. 51-55, 57, 1-11-249-250, 251, 252, 253 and 253A, and bounded on the East formerly by the property of Khatav Waghji and now of Haji Allimahomed Valli, on the West by Samuel Street, on the North by Mirchi Street and on the South by the property formerly of Khatao Waghji and now of Gurudutsing Gulabsing.

THIS DAY AT 5 P.M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.

LOT NO. 2:—All that piece of Pension and Tax land admeasuring about 179 square yards together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Essaji Street, bearing Collector's Old No. 106, New No. 860, Old Survey Nos. 576-577-588, New Survey No. 2522 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 359 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1475, Street No. 67-69, and bounded on the West by Issaji Street or Rapudeo Lane, on the East by the property of the estate of Goculdas Madhowji, on the North by the property of Mulji Meghji and others, and on the South by the property belonging to the estate of Mathuradas Goculdas Madhawji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
FOLIES BERGERE REVUE
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.,
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST LOVE STORY.
EAST LYNNE
featuring
ALMA RUBENS
EDMUND LOWE
LOU TELLEGEN
MARJORIE DAW
Adapted from the most talked of Novel in the world by Mrs. HENRY WOOD and featuring a great cast.

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMMES AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT
AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
"SEA BEAST"
Featuring
JOHN BARRYMORE.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe, Price Rs. 2 per dozen.

Teryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. Price Rs. 3.

Sujan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. Price Rs. 2 per tola.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

RATHER BROAD MARKET—LESS HEDGE SELLING—BULLISH CONSUMPTION—UNDERTONE GOOD—FUTURES 3 POINTS HIGHER TO UNCHANGED.

New York, Nov. 14.

The New York futures market opened steady at a rise of 9 points and improved further 4 points with January 19.67 on bullish consumption report showing U. S. Mill consumption 619,000 Bales during the month of October. Previous estimate issued were large enough and to-day's census figure was mostly discounted. At this level there was scattered hedge selling which resulted in a small decline of 7 points from the highest and at 11 a.m. January was quoted 19.60. During the following hour both buying and selling equalled and at noon prices lost one point with January 19.50. During the afternoon the market was a shade easier with a further loss of 7 points although undertone was good. The market closed quiet at prices unchanged to 3 points highers, spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 19.75c.

The New Orleans futures market was quiet but steady and closed 2 to 5 points higher. Spot Cotton prices were unchanged at 18.82c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

January highest 19.67 (10.11 a.m) lowest 19.53 (1.43 p.m.).

December Highest 19.73 +.15 lowest 1959 +.01.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cables from New York:—

New York, Broader market, less hedge selling. Good undertone.

Reuter, dated the 14th instant:—

"Market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by large consumption and favourable Liverpool cables."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Messrs J Kahn & Co., Dallas Texas:—

"Think market will go higher on account of large consumption and decreasing hedge pressure."

H. Hentz:—"Government weather report about as expected. Tendency continues bullish in consequence of increased consumption and absence of sustained selling pressure. Think market will gradually work towards higher level."

Munds & Winslow:—"Expect gradually higher market."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 14/11/28	4774000	4673000
Receipts Yesterday 14/11/28	58000	42000
Exports to date 14/11/28	2888000	2750000
Stock at ports 9-11-28	2161000	2492000
Stock at Interior Towns 9/11/28	1051000	1259000
Stock at Liverpool 9/11/28	614000	910000
Visible Supply 9/11/28	4955000	5831000
Quantity in Sight 9/11/28	6814000	7206000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 14.

December	19.61 + .03
January	19.54 .....
March	19.55 + .03
May	19.45 + .03
July	19.27 .....
Middling Spot	19.75 .....

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 14.

January	18.99 + .02
March	19.02 + .05
Middling Spot	18.82 .....

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 14.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

January	19.60
March	19.60
May	19.50

New York Noon Call.—

January	19.59
March	19.58
May	19.49

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—

January	19.07
March	19.07
May	18.97

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 14.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	58,000
,, exports to Great Britain	2,000
,, exports to the Continent	47,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 14.

Demand Bills	484.37

LIVERPOOL

VERY STEADY MARKET—BUYERS AND SELLERS FRIENDLY—FUTURES 3 TO 6 POINTS—SALES 7,000 BALES.—

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 4 points and at noon prices improved further 1 point. Buyers and Sellers were friendly and the market displayed a very steady tone. The close was steady at a rise of 3 points for near months and 6 points for distant months. Spot Sales amounted to 7,000 Bales and prices advanced 8 points to 10.62d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures rose 4 to 5 points with Jan. 10.21 and May 10-20. East Indian spot prices were raised by 5 points and sales of 100 Bales were recorded. Egyptian futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 1 point to a rise of 6 points. Sakeliaridis F.G.F. spot prices advanced 10 points to 18.15d.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:—

Consumption figure most impressing as fully confirming trade improvement. Do not think this year will prove exception that buying cotton this time of year almost invariably show profit.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

10-14 a.m.—New York Cable:—Textile improvement fully held. Outlook good.

AMERICAN SUGAR MARKET.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegram from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Hemelyrk & Co. dated 14th inst:—

"New York cables Sugar some investment buying."

Hedge Selling appreciably diminishing. Speculative interest continues small. Trade principal buyer. Expect gradual important advance.

Garside expects light ginnings owing very unfavourable weather for harvesting.

3 p.m.—U. S. A. Mills consumption during October 619.00 Bales.

8.45 P.M.—Consumption rather more than anticipated.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from Liverpool friends, dated 14th Nov. 1928.

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.

"Advance caused by large American consumption figures."

"Good trade demand. We expect the general tendency of the market to be upward and prefer operating on the bull side. Better demand for actual Egypt."

Messrs. Rein Bros.,

"Market beginning realize importance prospective world consumption."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelyrk & Co.,

"Every advance met by heavy hedge selling."

"America consumed during October 619,000 bales."

Smith & Conoy:—"Present rate consumption point to 15 million. Consequently look for higher prices."

Grunning:—"Report is considered very bullish."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

	Opening	Closing
November		10.20 + .03
December		10.21 + .03
January	10.18	10.18 + .03
February		10.18 + .04
March	10.18	10.18 + .04
April		10.17 + .04
May	10.17	10.17 + .04
June		10.11 + .04
July	10.11	10.11 + .04
August		10.03 + .05
September		9.96 + .06
October	9.86	9.88 + .06
November		9.83 + .06
Middling Spot		10.62 + .08

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.25 + .05
Scinde, Fine	7.50 + .05
Scinde, Superfine	7.75 + .05
Bengal, Good	7.00 + .05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.25 + .05
Bengal, Fine	7.50 + .05
Oomra, Good	7.45 + .05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.75 + .05
Oomra, Fine	8.05 + .05
Broach, Fully Good	8.75 + .05
Broach, Fine	9.00 + .05
Broach, Superfine	9.25 + .05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

The local market opened at Rs. 355 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved to Rs. 356/8 on scattered buying. At this level there was general selling and prices declined to Rs. 354/4. Liverpool opened 4 points but recovered 2 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M. 355/4.
Oomra D./J. 318/4.
Bengal D./J. 288.

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market ruled quiet and with a small turnover prices at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Ready cotton was rather quiet.
Broach A./M. 354/4.
Oomra D./J. 317/8.
Bengal D./J. 286.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 14.

Silver.—Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	26-11/16
Forward	26-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 14.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35 3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.03-1/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	30-08
T.T. Milan on London	92.55
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.11
T.T. London on Prague	163.62

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Dec./ shipment sellers £8:12:6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £17:10:0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment Nominal £19:6:3

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £18:17:6.
Dec./Jan. shipment quoted £18:17:6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton.—
December shipment, Hull sellers £15:18:9.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment quoted £18:15:0

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 14.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 18

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 14.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £22.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £140.
P. O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.
National Bank £53.
Eastern Bank £7-1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £89-1/4.
Conversion Loan £77-3/4.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. £103.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. £54.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £61
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £71-1/8.
Consols £55-5/8.
War Loan 5 p.c. £101-5/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £94-5/8.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

November	17.30—.01
December	17.56—.01
January	17.66—.01
February	17.66—.01
March	17.87—.01
April	17.87—.01
May	18.06 ...
June	18.06 ...
July	18.29 ...
August	18.29 ...
September	18.29 ...
October	18.34 ...
November	18.36 + .06
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.15 + .10

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 14.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
December delivery paid 28/6-3/4.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Jan./Apl. delivery buyers 28/6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot.
Sellers 0/8-1/2.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Ass. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

London Ready 26/9.
London Forward 26/10.
America Cent 58/5.
China opening 2/7/11 clos. 2/7/11.
Ready 60/5.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	6 p.m.
Kartik	60/2	60/5	60/2	60/5
Tejimundi	/8/			
Margin	60/6	60/9	60/6	60/9
Tejimundi	1/			

GOLD.

Ready 21/5/6
Kartik 21/5.
Mangsar 21/5.
National City 21/8/6.
N. Manordass 21/8.
N. Motilal 21/5/6.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 14.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. 84:4:11-1/2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard. No. 25 C & F. Calcutta.—

Nov./Dec. per cwt.	12/7-1/2
Jan./Mar per cwt.	12/7-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—	
Nov./Dec. per cwt.	12/3-3/4
C. F. Karachi.—	
Nov./Dec. per cwt.	12/9-1/2

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Bengal Dec/Jan	 287
Broach Apl/May	 355
Comra Dec/Jan	 319

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	300	295	290
Sindh	300	295	295
Punjab	298	293	288
Rajputana	306	295	290
Oomra	329	319	307

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

200	Toyomankwa	Jalna	296
100	Do.	Ellichpur	255
100	Bombay Cotton	Khamgaon	325
100	Do.	Nanded	225
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Akola	305
200	Elphinstone Mill	Mulkapur	248
100	Do.	Sailu	225
200	Japan T. & Co.	Do.	257
200	Currimbhai	Bengal	240
100	S. D. Sassoon	Sailu	234
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Ellichpur	314
200	K. Vishram	Nagar	260
200	Langli & Co.	Upland	352
100	Jamshed Mill	BombayPress	301
100	M. Suleman	Shegaon	318
100	B. Karshandas	Khamgaon	306

(Continued from column 6)

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1-4, 23-6.
Central India Mining (10) 0, 13.
Gwalior Cement (100) 120.
Indian Cement 0, (250) 377-8.
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 273-12.
Punjab Cement (10) 16.
United Cement (100) 104.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 177-8.
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 29

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c 922-8.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 101.
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1|2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 705.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88|8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 495.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1000) 4 p.c. 657-8.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, X.D. 148-12.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9.1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro. Elec. (O) (100) 380, 1148/12, 1171-4.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) 30, 1180.
Tata Power O, (1000) 520.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1|2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 525.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Burma Registers Rise Of Rs. 30.

NATURAL REACTION IN MILL SHARES

Bombay, Nov. 15.

The attention of the market was directed to Bombay Burma Shares on which a dividend of Rs. 30|- is declared. The general opinion was for a smaller dividend and prices opened at a rise of Rs. 30|- with Rs. 840|- There was large covering by disappointed Bears and the buying movement easily added a further improvement of Rs. 15|- with quotation Rs. 855|- At this level buying power declined and prices began to decline on increased offerings, mostly comprising of liquidation. However, the offerings were well absorbed and prices closed at Rs. 840|- i.e. at a rise of Rs. 30|- above previous closing quotation.

Mill shares opened steady at a small improvement but in the absence of buying prices suffered by heavy profit-taking After a rapid rise of about Rs. 40|- the technical situation required some natural reaction and as anticipated, the market ruled rather quiet. Various unfounded rumours of strike were current but looking to the general improvement of the mill industry, it appears that lower prices will enlarge buying power.

Tata Iron and Steel shares opened rather steady and registered some improvement on reports of further troubles in German Works, but reacted in sympthy with weakness of Mill Shares. To-day's reaction is nothing more than a reaction.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 875|- and after declining to Rs 862|8 recovered to Rs. 871|4. Renewed selling again depressed prices to Rs. 865|- but after a slight rally closed at Rs. 867|8. Fazal opened at Rs. 800|- and improved to Rs. 803|12 but soon gave way to Rs. 795|. A rally of Rs. 5|- was registered at this level, but offering again eased off prices to Rs. 792|8. Cessation of selling brought in enquiry and closed at Rs. 796|4. Pearl opened at Rs. 515|- which advanced to Rs. 517|8 but lost improvement and declined to Rs. 508|12. A small rally to Rs. 511|4 again indueed selling and prices declined to Rs. 505|- As good rebound was recorded at this level and after touching Rs. 511|4 closed at Rs. 510|- Century opened at Rs. 413|12 and improved to Rs. 415|. At this level long liquidation resulted in a decline to Rs. 408|12. At this price buying came in and prices improved to Rs. 412|8 but once more declined to Rs. 407|8 but closed steady at Rs. 410|- Bombay Cotton was done at Rs. 160|- while Colaba after opening at 140|- closed at Rs. 138|12. Crescent declined to Rs. 145|- after opening at Rs. 146|4. Indore Malwa opened at Rs. 377|8 and closed at Rs. 375|- Kohinoor opened at Rs. 223|-12 but eased off to Rs. 217|8. New Great opened at Rs. 241|4 and closed at Rs. 237|8. Simplex opened at Rs. 85|- and lost Rs. 5|- Swadesh opened at Rs. 467|8 and closed at Rs. 461|4. Pubani opened at Rs. 231|4 but closed at Rs. 226|4. Madhawji opened at Rs. 58|12 but declined to Rs. 55|- Gokak opened at Rs. 115|10 and improved to Rs. 117|8. E. D. Sassoon Shares changed hands at As. 9|6. Madhavrao Scindia were sold at Rs. 90- Madras United opened at Rs. 480|- and advanced to Rs. 485|- Luxmi Cotton were placed at Rs. 1505|- Vishnu Cotton Ex. D. fetched Rs. 2390|-.

Tata Iron Defds. opened at Rs. 305|- and Ordinary at Rs. 83|12. There was some bull support which improved prices to Rs. 307|8 and Rs. 84|- respectively but declined in the later trading on profit-taking. Defds. declined to Rs. 297|8 and after recovering to Rs. 300|- finally closed at Rs. 298|12 and Ordinary closed at Rs. 82|8. Saiman Singh Rails were done at Rs. 100|- Sialkot were sold at Rs. 99|- and Sindh Light realized Rs. 140|- India Bank opened at Rs. 97|8 and improved to Rs. 98|- Eastern Bank Shares were steady at Rs. 93|- Imperial Banks were placed at Rs. 1495|- and new issues were done at Rs. 371|4. Baroda Banks were sold at Rs. 84|12. Union Bank Shares opened at Rs. 3|10|6 and improved to Rs. 3|11. Central Bank opened at Rs. 24|12 and declined to Rs. 24|10. Ahmedabad Elect. were done at Rs. 140|- Andhra Ordinary opened at Rs. 660|- and closed at Rs. 657|8. Tata Power opened at Rs. 517|8 and closed at Rs. 520|- Punjab Cements were done at Rs. 16|- New India opened at Rs. 24|12 and closed at Rs. 24|14. Jupiters were steady at Rs. 12|8. Bombay Steam Pref. ex. D. were placed at Rs. 228|12. Scindia opened at Rs. 13|4 and gained As. 3|- Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at Rs. 87|8 and closed at Rs. 87|12. Tata Construction Ex.D were done at Rs. 61|8. Bombay Uganda were bought at Rs. 28|8. B. B. Petrol opened at Rs. 4|12 and gained half anna MacKenzie were done at Rs. 257|8. Madan Theatres opened at Rs. 3|2 and closed at Rs. 3|3. Indian Bleaching opened at Rs. 247|8 and declined to Rs. 243|12. Alcock opened at Rs. 361|4 and declined to Rs. 357|8. Trams were done at Rs. 148|12. Bombay Steams opened at Rs. 266|4 and closed at Rs. 263|12. Bundi declined to Rs. 23|6 after opening at Rs. 23|12. Central India gained As. 4|- to Rs. 13|- Indian Cements opened at Rs. 382|8 and closed at Rs. 377|8. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1182|8 and declined to Rs. 1171|4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Bombay Dyeing 876, 70, 72, 67.
Century 413, 10, 7, 11.
Fazul 803, 798, 796.
Indore 376, 75.
Madhowji 57, 55.
Nagpur 511, 7.
New Great 240, 35, 37.
Pearl 513, 11, 8, 10.
Simplex 82, 81, 80.
Swadeshi 462, 60, 61.
Burma 840, 55, 42, 46, 45.
Hydro 1183, 82, 76, 72, 71.
Tram 150, 48.
Deff. 305, 6, 1, 300, 298.
Ord. 83-12, 82-14, 82-8.
Bundi 23-8, 23-6.
Indian 380, 81, 77.
Katni Ord. 277, 73.
Alcock 357, 55, 57.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 372-8.
Apollo (50) nil, 5-8.
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 867-8.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 507-8.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 411-4
Crescent (100) Rs. 145.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 138-12.
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0-10-0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 11.
Fazulbhoy (106) yr. 13-12 796-4.
Finlay (100) 0, 115.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1|2 117-8.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1|4 375.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 243-12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 16.
Kohinoor (100) (13-1|2) 217-8.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 750, x.d. 1.500.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 55.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 55.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1525
New Great Mills (100) O. 237-8.
New City Mills (100) 7-1|2 90.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1|2 226-4.
Pearl Mills (250) 15. 510.
Phoenxi (100) (yr. 25) 370.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 85.
Simplex (250) 80.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6300.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, X.D. 461-4.
Swan Mills (100) 9, 115.
Tata Mills (500) 52-8.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2390.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 357-8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs..... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 845.
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 300.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) X.D. 263-12.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 4-12-6.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupitar Assurance (100) (12 Pd.) 12-8
Kemp (200) Rs. 15. 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) **30.**
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Rs. 1 X.D 24-14.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance X.D. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2325.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45. 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 13-7.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 298-12.
Tata Iron Der. (O) (85) X.D. 82-8.
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 82-8.
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 82-8.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 1, 53-8.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

(Continued in column 4)

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN LOCAL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Effect of last Prolonged Strike

BRIGHT OUTLOOK

This time on the Diwali Moorat Day, an unusally large business has taken place in Indian Mill cloth. The Mills are said to have sold some 95,000 Bales, a volume never recorded during past few years. The main reason of such large sales is due to the unprecedented local Mill Strike which lasted over six months and which ended only last month. The combined effects of shortage of stocks of manufactured goods with dealers, and the good demand from consuming centres at a fairly good profit, induced heavy buying. As on the Moorat Day dealers bought from the Mills and some Upcountry merchants also bought about 15,000 Bales from the dealers. Taking into consideration Moorat Sales of about 95,000 bales the total sales of various kinds of cloth now total about 175,000 bales. The deliveries are termed as far as May 1929. Owing to the cheapness of 8 local spot cotton, some Mills are making handsome profits: the largest margin of As. 2 1/2 per lb. is to be found on Khadi. Selling rates were approximately as under:—

	per lb. Rs. A. P.
Shirtings 20s.	0-15-0
Long Cloth 24s	0-15-9
Khadi As. 11/6 to As. 12/-.	
Japanese Shirting styld. As. Rs 13/4.	12/6 to
Heavy Drills 13 1/2 lbs.	0-12-6
Light Weight Drills As. 13/6 to As. 14/-.	
Coloured Drills As. 16/9 to Rs. 17/-.	
Coloured Twill Heavy Weight As 17/-.	
Coloured Twill Light Weight As. 18/-.	
Half to half Coloured checks As. 18/6.	
All coloured checks As. 19/-.	
Stripped Drills As. 14 to As. 15/-.	

amount of sales, but a rough estimate is given in the following sales of Indian Mills:—

	Bales.
Wadia Mills group	15,000
Petit Mills group	12,000
Currimbhoy Mills group	21,000
E. D. Sassoon Mills group	3,000
Finlay Mills group	10,000
Commissariat Mills group	4,000
Sir Manmohandas Mills group	4,000
Toyo Poddar Mill	4,000
H. M. Maheta's group	4,000
Tata Mills group	2,000
Simplex Mill	2,000
Standard and Kohinoor	2,000
Hubli Mills	1,500
Prahlad Mils	1,500
Sir Hukamchand	1,000
China Mills	1,000
Brady group	1,000
Morarji Mills	1,000
Miscellaneous	5,000
Total	95,000

It is obvions from the above figures that some large groups have already sold a head, hence they were not in a position to accept offers.

There is a general improvement in the textile industry of all countries and local Mills are having their fair share of it. It is needless to mention that during the last strike, Indian labour has suffered heavily, and it will take a considerable time before their economic condition is improved.

Since the beginning of the new Season the consumption of American Cotton by U. S. Mills shows a steady rise, and now amounts 1,638,000 bales for the last three months, October showing the largest of consumption, viz 619,000 bales. In Lancashire, production tends to increase in the American Section, and an additional 500,000 spindles are working, as compared with that of a few weeks ago. Business in Egyptian goods has again been healthy, all machinery in Bolton and the Distirct is running at full blast. German Mills have concluded large contracts for January, February and March.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

	Ready new	Ready old.
Bengal Superfine	305	
Bengal, Fine	300	
Bengal F. G.	290	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	300	
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	290	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330/35	300/5
Nagpur Fine	330/35	300/5
Yeotmal Fine	325/30	300
Arvi Fine	325/30	300
Amraoti Fine	310/15	285
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	305	285
Mulkapur Fine	300	275
Khandesh Fine	.....	260
Muthia Fine	.....	...
Muthia F.G.	...	...
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	...	270/80
Purna F.G.G.S.		260
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.		260/5
Indore/Ujjain Fine		260
Burwah Sanayad Fine		265
Surat F.G.G.S.	...	...
Broach F.G.G.S.	...	...
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G.		320
Cambodia		380
Miraj/Sangli		370/75
Compta Good		350/60
Jinja		545/50

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

In full-pressed bales.

	days	Since 1st This year	Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	406	4,034	5,019
Central India	105	8,842	7,435
Barsi and Nagar	901	4,450	3,998
Hyderabad-Gaorani	107	1,358	1,093
Berar	4,986	33,251	23,653
Central Provinces	2,098	14,802	4,260
Total Domras	8,553	66,737	45,458
Dholera	48	4,306	13,711
N.-W. Provinces	124	30,148	22,217
Rajputana	39	1,4460	5,691
Sind-Punjab	204	2,014	9,296
Broach		2,608	2,444
Coompta & Dharwar	288	3,035	2,339
Westerns-Northerns	180	3,220	2,736
Coconada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,662	6,043
Persian		30	2,206
American		778	18,472
Egyptian and African		9,860	4,812
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			2

OILS AND CAKES.

EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

The Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd.)

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 645 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 160 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,807
Linseed	6,289
Rape, Raj and Mustardseeds	837
Gingellyseeds	4,689
Poppyseed	62
Groundnuts	118,145
Castorseed	7,821
Rice	13,176
Myrabollams	1,820
Cottonseed	34,405
Mowraseed	163
Gram	8,035
Joowar	4,390
Maize	375
Bajree	2,054
Coal	3,711 tons.

WHEAT—LONOON MARKET

London, Nov. 14.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—November shipment sellers 41.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes.—Nov./Dec. shipment sellers 43/9.

Wheat, South Australian Parcels.—Nov./Dec./Jan. shipment sellers 48/3

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 14.

	£.
Copper, English Best Selected	73-1/8
,, Braziers	82-1/4
Yellow Metal	67-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	20-3/8
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge	13-5/8
Tin, English Ingots	227
Quick Silver, per Bottle (75 lb.)	22-5/8

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	4,453	131,728	70,178
Japan & China	7,200	219,333	59,510
Coast Ports		4,298	3,752
Up-country by Rail		29,421	20,414
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		19,448	6,766
Total	11,653	404,228	1,60,620
Total	9,436	125,859	135,487

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 1|32 D D 1|6 1|16.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16.

Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32.

Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Nov.

Banks Selling T T 1/6 3|32 Mid. Dec.

Banks Buying T T 1|6 3|32.

Banks Buying D D 1/6-1/8.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 2 mails

NEW YORK—

B. C. T T 275 1/2.

Banks Selling T T 275.

Banks Buying T T 275-3/4.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1|2

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 930.

Banks Buying D D 942.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 955.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 127-1/2.

Banks Buying 60 Days 124.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 138.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 177.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 155 3/4.

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D D 90 3/4.

CROSS RATE:—

New York/London 4.84-3/4 14th instant.

Shanghai/London 2/7-3/4 15th instant.

London/Japan 1/10 15/16 14th instant.

London/Paris 124.10 14th instant.

London/Belgium 34.890 14th instant.

London/Switzerland 25.18-3/4 14th instant.

London/Italy 92.55 14th instant.

Gold 14th instant £4:4:11-1/2, 13th stant £4:4:11-1/2.

Silver London Ready 14th instant 26 11/16, 13th instant 26 13/16.

Silver London Forward 14th instant 26 3/4, 13th instant 26 7/8.

Silver New York Ready 14th instant 58 1/4, 13th instant 58 3/8.

London Discounts 3 Mos 4 3/8 p.c.

London Discounts 3 Mos 14th instant 4 3/8 p.c., 13th instant 4 3/8 p.c.

London Discounts 6 Mos 14th instant 4-1/2 p.c., 13th instant 4-1/2 p.c.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.

Money'—Inter Bank Call 3-3/4 p.c. 3 Mos 4-1/4 p.c. 6 Mos 4-1/2 p.c. 12 Mos 4-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Tighter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

3 months discounts 4-3/8 per cent

6 months discounts 4 1|2 per cent.

Bank of England rate 4 1|2 per cent.

Money Call 4 per cent.

One month 3-3/4 per cent.

Three months 4-1/4 per cent.

Six months 4 1/4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—In fair demand.

Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 15.

3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper is 72/15

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1921-36 Rs. 93-8.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/1

4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/1.

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97/6.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/2.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 100/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/7.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109|10.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/14.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 81/14.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 81/14.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates: 19th November sett.—3 1/2 per cent. Rupeee Paper Rs. 73/14. 1945-55 Rs. 105/6/0.

Tone of Market:—Easier.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady. India and China sold. Bears covering. Buyers holding back.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 48/10, highest Rs. 5/8/11/6, lowest Rs. 48/9, closing Rs. 48/9/6.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/6/7-1/2, lowest Rs. 4/6/6, closing Rs. 4/6/7-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 53/11, highest Rs. 53/14/6, closing Rs. 53/13/6.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.)

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Since we wrote our report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

New York	Jany.	March.	July.
8|11|28	19.34	19.32	19.03
14|11|28	19.54	19.55	19.27
	pl.20	pl.23	pl.24
Liverpool	Jany.	March	July.
8|11|28	9.95	9.94	9.89
14|11|28	10.18	10.18	10.11
	pl.25	pl.24	pl.22

Since the day of the last Bureau report we have had little actuation in prices but the market has displayed a very good undertone. For some time trade reports have been slowly improving and this is being reflected in the better offtake. Yesterday evening we had a further proof of the better conditions when the American consumption figure for October was published. This was 619,000 bales as compared with 492,000 in September and 613,000 in October last year. In addition exports from America are keeping ahead of the figures of last season. With trade reports from Lancashire and the Continent better, we are coming to the conclusion the consumption during this season will be larger than was indicated two or three months ago. The above factors combined with the fact that we have now passed the height of the crop movement should result in steady markets in America. As the supply this season is reasonably ample we do not look for a large advance. We advise purchases now and on set-backs for moderate profits.

Since we last wrote, local hedge contract prices have advanced about Rs. 7 per candy. Over Diwali a satisfactory business in cloth has been done by local Mills, but this has not brought out much buying in our market as most Mills were long of cotton, and with the uncertainty of the labour situation they naturally do not wish to commit themselves further at present. Owing to the holidays in Japan very little business has been reported from this quarter. Europe continues a moderate buyer. Now that the Diwali holidays are over we shall soon be having a very heavy movement of cotton in the interior markets. This cotton will be absorbed only with difficulty and a much larger demand than we now have for an advancing market in America will be necessary if prices in our market are to be maintained. We can only advise purchases here on declines. We are still of opinion that as the season progresses we shall see a much wider parity between the Bombay and American markets.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

The market has ruled steady with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/11 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F. B.H.

S.S. "Howara" Rs. 8-5-1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Nov.-Dec. Rs. 8/6 ped cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan./March Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan./March Rs. 8/7 per F. B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

THE

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.

(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

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For Prospectus &c., please write to:—

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For forwarad contractsst of Commonwd the Tru's

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RAVAL & Co.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, : : BOMBAY.
Agents for Bombay Presidency.

Nature's way to a perfect complexion

Natural ways are always best. Nature meant women to have a beautiful complexion. Nature gave us a skin which consists of several layers because it meant the outer layer, which is exposed to the air and dust and so gets worn and discloured, gradually to dissolve away and make room for the fresh, young skin underneath. Unhappily, modern life only too often interferes with Nature's plan and minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle remain to clog up the tiny pores and choke the young skin underneath.

That's why complexions are apt to become dull and muddy and that's why so many of our professional beauties use Mercolized Wax so regularly. Mercolized Wax has this peculiar property. Gently rubbed in with the finger-tips at night, it quietly and imperceptibly dissolves away all the tiny particles of worn-out skin while you sleep, so that you wake in the morning with a complexion that is absolutely clear and fresh. It is Nature's way to natural beauty. Just try this simple plan to-night, but be sure to ask the chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. Nothing else will do.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

"The Hindu" ANNUAL

1928

With attractive coloured plates, a large number of articles of Literary and Political interest contributed by experts, and Excellent Short Stories, Sketches and other Light reading

Will be ready by the Second Week of *December Next*.

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.....

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Dear Sir,

Please send to the address under.....
Copies of THE HINDU ANNUAL for which I send / enclose **M.O. Cheque Notes for Rs..... in payment.*

Yours faithfully,

* strike out letters not required.

Price per Copy Re. 1-o

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ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

Please mention this paper.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Sir Pherozsha Mehta Jayanti, public meeting at Sir C. J. Hall, 6-30 P. M.(S.T.) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh to preside.

P. & O. steamer "Ranpura" with mails of 1st inst. due to arrive at 6 a.m.

Opening of the Infant Welfare Centre of the Port Trust Labourers' Quarters Wadi Bunder, by Lady Wilson, 5 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 P. M.

Schools Committee, 5-10 P.M.

Improvements Board meeting, 4-40 p.m

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Catholics' meeting, Catholic Gymkhana Kennedy Sea Face, 5 p.m., Dr. Viegas presiding.

B. E. S. High School Sorts Byculla 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate o interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is raised to six per cent.

DUPLICATE INDIAN MAIL (G.I.P.)

A Duplicate Imperial Indian Ma (G.I.P.) will leave Ballard Pier at 1 p.m. to-day (Friday) bound for Howrah.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

Under the directoons of the Dictator of Shri Mahajan Association it has been notified that owing to wintry season the Mahajan's Bazar will remain open from 10 A.M. (B. T.) to 9-30 P.M. (B. T.) till further notice, the notification coming in to force from 15th November 1928.

BRAHMIN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha Rao Saheb K. V. Vaze will deliver his secind public lecture on "Special features of Hindu Religion and Caste system" to-day (Friday) at 9 P.M. in the Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall, Shankar Wadi, Girgaum. Mr. P. V. Kane will preside.

MR. JIVANLAL DESAI.

Mr. Jivanlal Desai Bar-at-law of Ahmedabad is arriving by S.S. "Ranpura" today. During his sojourn in England, he helped Mr. Saklatwala M.P. and other Indian leaders in carrying on a vigorous propaganda on behalf of India especially in regard to Bardoli struggle and the Boycott of Simon Commission.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 21st instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

AFFILIATION OF KARNATAK COLLEGE.

The Governor extended with restrospective effect from June 1928, the affiliation of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, to the Bombay University by the addition of the Pass course in Pali to the courses of study for the B.A. degree in respect of which the college is at present affiliated.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 7-30 A.M. on the 14th instant and left there at noon the same day.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macaulay" arrived at Suez homeward in the evening of 12th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 10th November and is due to arrive here on the 22nd November via Colombo.

PUBLIC WELCOME TO HON. SIR D. SARVADHIKARI.

A public welcome will be given by representatives of the Bharat Insurance Co., Ld. (Bombay Branch) to Hon. Sir Deviparsad Sarvadhikari Kt., C.I.E., M.A., B. L. LL.D., the Chairman of the Incorporated Law Society of Calcutta and other members of the Society, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. at Jinnah Hall Congress House, Girgaum. The public are invited to participate in the function.

MR. KRISHNAMURTI IN BOMBAY

Mr. J. Krishnamurti, Head of the Order or the Star, arrives in Bombay on Sunday (the 18th instant) by the Madras Mail. Mr. Krishnamurti will address meetings of the members of the Order in the Star Room of the Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpatty on Monday and Tuesday (the 19th and 20th instant) at 8-15 A.M. (S. T.) Members of the Theosophical Society and other sympathisers can attend these meetings.

RAIN ALONG WESTERN HIMALAYAS

UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN SOUTH BAY

POONA, Nov. 15.

The western disturbance has caused further local rain along the Western Himalayas and a few light showers in the central parts of the country. There has also been local rain in Southeast Madras and a few falls have occured in Malabar and Lower Burma. The temperature continues low in the Punjab and along the Frontier and is above the normal in the United Provinces. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the South Bay of Bengal.

The chief amounts of rain are:—Mergui one inch; Diamond Island, Mukteswar, Mussoorie, Simla and Dras a quarter; Chakrata one; Dalhousie two; Sonamarg, Trivandrum and Madura a half; Pamban one and a half; and Palamcottah two.

Forecast:—Further decrease along the Western Himalayas, extension in Southeast Madras and a few light falls in the central parts of the country.

Earthquake report:—An Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about nethousand and onehundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at ten hours seven minutes on Wednesday the 14th November.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 15-11-28

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.907 inches (.049 below normal)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.828 inches (.024 below normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.010

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bub) at 8 a.m. 74.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.5 degrees (3.0 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees (4.0 above nomal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 76 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 112 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 3

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.02 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.02 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 85.60 inches.

Earthquake report—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1100 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 10 hrs. 7 mts. yesterday (I.S.T.)

GRIEVANCES OF VERNACULAR TEACHERS

HIGH COST OF LIVING AND LOW WAGES

A vernacular teacher writes:—

The teaching profession is the worst paid one, and the lot, especially of the vernacular school teachers' is the most miserable. The future of thousands of chisldren is in the hands of these teachers. They are to mould the future of their pupils and prepare them for the task of worthy citizens. A great responsibility lies upon them. And yet their services are the least appreciated.

The grievance of the Bombay Municipal untrained teachers is a long standing one. Formerly, these untrained teachers could attend training colleges and qualify themselves for higher grade service. Their scale of pay was then Rs. 51—85. But they are now debarred from higher training, and their pay has been reduced to Rs. 40—60. Even after 20 years' service they cannot hope to get a single pie above Rs. 60/-. Their difficulties, therefore, could very well be imagined.

In a City like Bombay where cost of living is exceptionally high, a teacher getting less than Rs. 60/- and having a big family to maintain, cannot be expected to give of his best to the children. In the year 1922-23 the Visveswaraya Committee had made a special recommendation to the Corporation not ti reduce the salaries of teachers. But this recommendation does not appear to have received the serious attention of the City Fathers. Now, the Municipal primary teachers of Bombay have sent their grievances to the Corporation for redress.

The Corporation would be doing real service to the teaching profession by considering their grievances in a true humanitarian spirit.

TRAINING SHIP "DUFFERIN"

FIRST ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The prize distribution ceremony of the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" will be performed by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, on Wednesday, 21st inst. at 4.30 p.m.

SHERIFF'S PARTY TO GOVERNOR

To meet His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Sheriff of Bombay, will give a Garden Party at the Willingdon Sports Club on Wednesday, 28th instant at 5 p.m.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS OF ROADS

A CORRECTION

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In an account of the Western India Automobile Association dinner which appeared in one of the Bombay papers the "Times of India" on Thursday morning it was reported that His Excellency the Governor stated that an annual amount of Rs. 34,71,000 was spent on the construction and maintenance of roads. This is incorrect.

What His Excellency actually said was that the amount of Rs. 34,71,000 was spent annually on repairs and maintenance only, and he went on to explain that the total annual expenditure on road construction and maintenance amounted to nearly Rs. 73 lakhs including Rs. 19 lakhs given as grant-in-aid to District Local Boards and that the total expenditure represented something like one-twentieth of the total annual revenues of the Presidency.

DR. VIEGAS' RESOLUTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I beg the hospitality of your columns to write a few lines regarding the resolution which I propose to move in the University Senate on the 24th instant for starting a College of Technology in Bombay. Though there must be differences of opinion regarding details, I trust the general principle that early steps should be taken to provide this long felt want will not be disputed. I hope to discuss this and other relevant matters on a future occasion; the immediate purpose of this letter is to remove a misunderstanding regarding my proposal, which is likely to be created. I refer to para 8 of my resolution in which I have criticized the University School of Sociology and have proposed its abolition.

In view of this possible misunderstanding I have come to the conclusion that I should drop this proposal for the abolition of the School of Sociology. My reason for doing so is: When I sent in my proposal I was not aware that in the same meeting of the Senate a proposal was to be moved as recommended by the Syndicate for the reappointment of one of the Readers in Sociology whose term expires, up to June 1930, when as explained by the Syndicate the appointments of all the Professors and Readers in the School will come to an end. The intention, therefore, seems to be to consider in the meanwhile the question of the permanent organization of the School as a whole. In view of this it is not proper that I should press for this particular proposal at this stage. I may also make it clear that I have no personal feeling against the Professors and Readers in the School; and I hope to take greater interest in the work of the School with a view to understanding if the opinions that I have formed are right or wrong.

I propose to take an early opportunity to write to you explaining the main purpose of my proposal for starting a College of Technology and suggesting ways and means by which the University can even now take the initiative and make a small beginning as an earnest, which will inspire confidence and induce the millionaires in the Presidency to give endowments for further development.—Yours etc.

ACCACIO G. VIEGAS.

November. 15.

WHO PAYS THE PIPER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The tax payers of Bombay are being exploited by the Municipality. The other day we heard that there was a proposal to increase the rate of municipal taxes. The existing revenue is not sufficient to carry on the work. No amount, however big, will ever be sufficient if the Municipality sanctions mad projets from time to time. We have the costly Chowpatty Market, and the Grant Road Market. Now it is proposed to have a market at Chandanwady a few paces from the Chira Bazar Market. This market will be in the centre of two others, namely, the Chira Bazar and the Dhobi Talao Markets. What is the earthly good of this market? Does the Municipality want to make Bombay a City of Markets? It would have been a reasonable proposal to have a market if one was really needed in such close proximity of one another. The Chowpatty and Grant Road Markets are very grand structures but the stalls are empty and the tax-payers' money is rendered unproductive of any good to the city. The proposed Chandanwady Market will swallow a couple of lacs of Rupees—a very small sum of course—an we shall have a grand building with empty stalls as you have empty stalls even in the said two existing markets. Some building contractor will have work and the Municipal funds will be depleted. It is high time the public bestirred themselves to protect their rights and stopped the Municipality from thus squandering the pubilc funds.—Yours etc.

M. N. TALPADE.

Mangalore.—Mr. Pereira, formerly a member of the Panchayat Court and Postmaster of Bijai who was charged by the police with misappropriation of money belonging to the Post Office, was found guilty by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and sentenced to four months' hard labour.—A. P.

STANDARDISATION SCHEME

OCULAR DEMONSTRATION

EVIDENCE BEFORE MILL STRIKE INQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Mill Strike Inquiry Committee met again at the Town Hall on Thursday and devoted practically the whole day to the discussion of the Standardisation scheme, especially its provision relating to the weaving department. Mr. F. Stones of the E. D. Sassoons was explaining to the Committee with the aid of demonstration several technical details of the scheme. The workers case was represented by Mr. N. M. Joshi and his colleagues.

GENERAL MOTORS OF NEW YORK

PROPOSED AMENDMENT IN CORPORATION'S CHARTER TO CHANGE PAR VALUE OF SHARES

At the quarterly meeting of General Motors Corporation held at New York recently, the Directors declared on the present outstanding common shares a regular dividend of Rs. 3-7,-0 per share payable on 12th December 1928. also an extra cash dividend of Rs. 6-14-0 per share payable on 4th January 1929 both to share-holders on the Corporation's register as on 17th November 1928 and also regular quarterly dividends on preferred shares payable on 1st February 1929 to share-holders on the Corporation's register as on 7th January 1929.

The Directors further decided to hold a special meeting of the ordinary share-holders on 10th December 1928, to consider an amendment of the Corporation's charter to change the par value of common shares. In the event of the adoption of this amendment there willl be issued two and a half shares of the new stock in exchange for each share of the present stock. The proposed change in no way will alter the outstanding capital and surplus accounts. Notice of the share-holders' action, and if favourable the date for exchanging the share will be given after share-holders' meeting. While there will be no occasion to establish a regular dividend rate in the new shares until the February meeting of the Board, yet barring unforseen contingencies it is expected that the new shares will be placed on a regular dividend of Rs. 8-4-0 per share per annum, which is equivalent Rs. 20-10-0 per share on the present stock of Rs. 13-12-0 per share.

ARMISTICE SERVICE.

"BLASPHEMOUS AND WICKED" SAYS G. B. S.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

"If there is any lightning left in Heaven God help you when you go to Church to congratulate Him and one another on your years of murder and devastation.

"I have never read anything more wicked and blashphemous."

This astounding statement was made by Mr. George Bernard Shaw in reply to an invitation of the Welwyn branch of the British Legion to their Armistice Day service, enclosing an order of the service.

A newspaper this morning prints the order of the service and Mr. Shaw's comments.

Mr. Shaw had also written—

"No word of penitence or confession! No suspicion that God is not a Colonel of the British Army! Nothing but unashamed conviction that we are entitled to God's congratulation on an event in which. He had the privilege of being entirely on the British side."—"Englishman."

CABLE ITEMS.

Shanghai.—Colonel Bauer has arrived here.—Reuter.

Washington.—General elections have resulted in severe Government setback. Incomplete returns indicate that Government and the United Parties have secured 27 seats each, Labour 20, and Independence six. Ministers of Land and Agriculture and Justice have been defeated. The licensing referendum indicates a considerable setback to the continuance of prohibition and probable majority will be 100,000.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 14.—General Booth is slightly better but his condition is still very serious. He is suffering from nervous prostration.—Reuter.

Cairo.—Major C. P. Thompson, President of the Egyptian Quarantine Board was found dead in his villa in Alexandria with a revolver by his side, after attending the International Health Congress here.—Reuter.

Rome.—The Pope has created a new Mission of Bellary, forming it with the district of Bellary from the Archdiocese of Madras, and the districts of Raichur and Gulbarga from the Diocese of Hyderabad. The new district will be entrusted to the English Capuchin monks.—Reuter.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1928.

You will be glad to hear that Sir Austen Chamberlain who was recuperating after strenuous political activity in his country as Foreign Secretary visited Douglas Fairbanks and his wife Mary Pickford in their Hollywood home and is now restored to health. He is now even ready to deliver "extended addresses".

• • •

He gave the first of such addresses at the Canadian Club, Ottawa. He told his udience that "the British Empire could make a contribution to the world's peace such as no other people could."

• • •

That is very true, isn't it? Look at the unique contribution Sir Austen and his comrades of the Baldwin Cabinet made to the world's peace by hatching secretly a plot with the Poincare Government on the very eve of the Kellogg Pact of Peace.

• • •

That little plot, which they insist on calling a mere "understanding" or "compromise", disturbed the whole world considerably. But why is the world so very wanting in common sense? Does it not understand that British intentions are always, always pacific?

• • •

An Indian correspondent to the "Pioneer" is very much perturbed. He is an advocate, from Kheri, Lakhimpur and the man of law is shocked at the way people demonstrate in streets in India. He says: "The members of the legislative bodies played the game when they passed resolutions to the effect that they had no faith in the Commission. It was quite proper to have expressed the resentment of the country at the constitution of the Commission if they thought the nation was insulted by the act of the British Parliament."

Vey careful phraseology this, "if they thought the nation was insulted"!

• • •

But the correspondent cannot restrain himself further. His sense of decorum is outraged at the street demonstrations.

• • •

He asks: "But is it statesmanship to go about the streets with vulgar cries?" He does not specify what particular cry or cries he found vulgar, but I presume the cry "Simon Go Back" was too much for him. It offended his sense of hospitality probably. You know we children of the Bharatmata love strangers so much that a number of us prefer strangers even to their own countrymen.

• • •

Anyway, there should be an honorary post created by the U. P. Government for this correspondent. He deserves to be Inspector-General of Cries.

• • •

"Have you anything in the savings bank?"

"Only confidence".

ALL-INDIA EXHIBITION AT CALCUTTA

PREPARATIONS ON ELABORATE SCALE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The All-India Exhibition to be held in Calcutta during Christmas Week in connection with the Indian National Congress promises to be one of the most elaborate of its kind that has been organised in the City within recent years. The decision of the Reception Committee to hold an exhibition of the kind proposed seems to have met with the disapproval of a section of non-co-operators who favour limiting the exhibition to a display of Khaddar products. It is possible that khaddar manufacturers belonging to the All-India Spinners' Association will not participate in the Exhibition. Khaddar products will no doubt find a place of honour in the exhibition and though foreign piece-goods will have no place it is understood that mill-made cloths and machinery made in foreign countries for their manufacture will not be taboo. In the public health industrial and education sections welfare work of various kinds will be demonstrated. It is understood that Dr. Bentley the Director of Public Health Bengal and the Government of Bengal are co-operating in the organisation of the Public Health Section. The machinery section will consist of special machinery tools and plant for the development of small industries besides those for bigger undertakings. Messrs. Burn and Company and Messrs. Martin and Company it is stated are erecting their own pavilions where they will show their structural engineering work. Tatas Iron and Steel products will also be similarly exhibited. There is to be a combined booking and parcels office of the E.I., B.N. and E.B. Railways. There will also be a post and telegraph office. The Calcutta Tramways Company are making preparations to deal with the large traffic that is expected at the time of the Congress and the Exhibition. The Exhibition will be opened by Pandit Motilal Nehru.—A. P.

MANMAD EXPLOSION AND AFTER

POONA POLICE GOES TO BENARES TO ENQUIRY

BENARES, Nov. 15.

Mr. K. B. Subnis, Inspector of Police, C.I.D., Poona, has been deputed to Benares to investigate the alleged plot to throw bombs on the Simon Commission during their visit to Bombay Province. It is understood that the investigation will take a month to complete and then the case against the accused may be brought before the City Magistrate, Nasik.

GUPTA'S HOUSE SEARCHED

The Benares house of Manmohan Gupta, who, it is alleged, was named by Harendra Dev Bhattacharji as connected with the plot to bomb the Simon Commission in the Bombay Presidency, was searched. Manmohan, who is under arrest in Benares is stated to have denied any knowledge of the conspiracy and to have said that he was present at Benares when the explosion took place at Manmad. Manmohan's mother is dead. His father is a resident of Benares.—A. P.

SIR P. M. MEHTA'S ANNIVERSARY

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held, under the auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 P.M. (S. T.), to celebrate the thirteenth anniversary of the late Sir Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta Kt. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will take the Chair, and the following well-known citizens will deliver short addresses on "The late Sir Pherozsha Mehta and the Present Political Situation in India". Messrs B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas M Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, Maneckji K. Patel, Husseinbhai A. Lalji, Drs. M. D. Gilder and M. B. Welkar, Messrs. Jayasukhlal Mehta, Khurshedji K. Suntoke, Burjirji F. Bharucha and G. B. Trivedi.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 10th instant the total mortality 544 was 15 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 21.8. The mortality for the 45th week of 1927 was 534 and death-rate 21.3 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 was 609 and death-rate 25.1.

Out of the total deaths, 169 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 1 attack and no death. The number of live births registered during the week was 532 as against 577 for the 45th week of 1927 and 498 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927).

N. G. S. RY. EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES

KHARAGPUR, Nov. 15.

Mr. V. V. Giri, the General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymens Federation has received a wire from the General Secretary of the N. G. S. Railway Employees' Union, Secunderabad, informing him that in accordance with the previous agreement the railway administration announced certain decisions yesterday in relation to the strike settlement arrived at on October 5 between representatives of the Federation and Union and the authorities. The authorities have conceded fifteen gazetted holidays with pay a slight increase of pay and free workmen's trains and have promised that the early revision of grades is receiving attention. Minor disabilities have been removed and representations by the Union are recognised.—A. P.

LOCK-OUT IN STEEL WORKS

THOUSANDS OF WORKMEN AFFECTED IN GERMANY

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Berlin.—40,000 more Iron and Steel workers are affected by the lock-out decision of the owners of Hagen Works, following the failure of negotiations for new wage scale. The Hagen Works do not belong to Northwestern Group in whose factories work has already been brought to standstill.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1928.

FIGHT FOR VESTED INTERESTS.

A bureaucrat will fight for his vested rights like any other member of a privileged body. But a British bureaucrat would not be himself if he did not give his fight an altruistic touch. Mr. Turner, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, giving evidence before the Simon Conference, declared that, whatever other subject might be transferred, Law and Order should not be. And Mr. Harrison, Chief Engineer of the Sukkur Barrage said ditto with regard to Irrigation. It is needless to add that they both pressed for the retention of a strong White element in the superior services as an essential duty, not indeed in the interests of the White bureaucrats but solely in the interests of efficiency, impartiality and all those virtues of which they have ever claimed a monopoly. Amply rewarded as they are, they have promptly reconciled themselves to service under Indian Executive Councillors. But they draw the line at serving under Ministers responsible to the Legislature. They have thriven on irresponsibility and they want to continue to thrive that way. Comparatively free from the vigilance of the Legislature they can do many things at the expense of the public and yet maintain some reputation for a sort of efficiency of which they are themselves the judges. Naturally, they are as loth to come under the control of the Legislature as are the officials of the Bombay Development Department. Irresponsibility has been the best whitewash for their inefficiency, partiality and worse things and most naturally they dread a Minister responsible to the Legislature.

Mr. Turner collapsed when he was asked by Sir H. S. Gour how it was that, "though 1,000 men came and looted Larkhana in broad day-light, not one was punished." With all his boast of efficiency and impartiality Mr. Turner was tongue-tied and only blurted out "They were all acquitted." Sir John Simon attempting to come to his rescue was himself silenced with Sir Hari Singh's unanswerable plea that he wanted to show that "If the police were in the hands of a responsible Minister, police efficiency would improve." What is true of the police is more true of Irrigation. It is only an irresponsible blundering Government that would separate Agriculture and Irrigation and make the one a transferred subject while reserving the latter. Mr. Harrison pleaded that Irrigation was a matter of life and death to the people and that a Minister might be susceptible to the political influence of Zamindars. Mr. Harrison's libel upon the Minister and through him upon the Legislature is gratuitous and is only a disguise for the selfish desire of his class to perpetuate its privilege. If Zamindars' influence on Ministers is great, that on officials not responsible to the Legislature must be greater and less open to detection. For the very reason that Irrigation is a matter of life and death to the people, their representatives in the Legislature would not allow Irrigation officials, White or Brown, to be irresponsible and to play ducks and drakes with people's money without let or hindrance.

A regular conspiracy seems to have been recently started between certain officials and their usual supporters to keep Law and Order out of the control of Ministers. Else it is difficult to account for the fact that the Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce has suddenly gone back on the views of the Chamber as expressed in its memorandum submitted to the Commission in October. In that memorandum the Chamber, following the lead of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, expressed itself in favour of transferring Law and Order. Now the Chamber's Committee, in its oral evidence, says that the time is not yet ripe for the transfer. We shall not bother to ascertain the precise reasons for the change of front. But when the Chamber asks for "special protection" to the police "so that they should not be treated wrongfully or unfairly as the scapegoats for Ministerial ineptitudes," we must retort that more special protection is needed for the people against the notorious ineptitude and high-handedness of many police officials who hide their incompetence under the cloak of authority, who have miserably failed to enlist the people's co-operation, who delight in striking terror among ignorant people, who are getting more and more demoralised by being pampered by Government, whose misdeeds are hushed for the sake of official prestige and who, therefore, have good reason to dread the day when they will be amenable to public control. If there is any meaning in Responsible Government, Law and Order should be the first subject to be brought under a popular Minister's control. Irresponsibility and true efficiency are incompatible terms.

WHOSE IS THE FAULT?

In a paper read before the East India Association in London, Mr. Richey, formerly Educational Commissioner to the Government of India, rightly observed that education in India would never exercise a proper vital influence until it ceased to be treated as a purely local or provincial concern. The problem of increasing literacy in this country is an all-India problem and as such it is the urgent duty of the Central Government to finance Provincial Governments adequately in order to help them in reducing illiteracy. But at present the policy favoured by officialdom is to ask people to tax themselves further if they want education. Not only must large sums be earmarked from Central revenues to accelerate the pace of literacy, which remains appallingly slow in spite of the repeated protests of Ministers that their schemes of educational advance are held up because of want of funds, we would suggest that the problem of financial assistance to education should be solved radically by the Government of India by establishing a Fund for insurance against illiteracy just as they have a Famine Insurance Fund. The history of the past ten years, since the Education Acts were passed between 1918-20 in seven major provinces, Mr. Richey said, had been "one of profound disappointment". That is so; but whose is the fault that the progress has been by no means rapid? It is not the Ministers' fault that they are unable to do anything effective. It is the fault of the Government of India who refuse to come to the aid of the Provincial Governments as well as of the latter who refuse to effect drastic economies in the reserved or spending departments.

THE WAY OUT.

For nearly two hours, an Associated Press message from Lahore states, a number of pressmen waited in the room of Mr. Boyd, the official appointed by the Government of the Punjab to hold a departmental inquiry into the assault on Lala Lajpat Rai and other leaders on the arrival of the Simon Commission at Lahore. They waited in vain. Nobody turned up to give evidence and they left. Next day only two witnesses came up, one of whom tendered evidence flatly contradicting the version of the incident given in their communique by the Government, while the other witness was of a type whom officialdom is sure to find satisfactory. Since then nobody else has come in to offer evidence and Mr. Boyd is evidently sitting in solitary state with nothing to do. Even now the Government of the Punjab should have the good sense to admit that it is no good pursuing this kind of inquiry in which the public have no confidence. As Dr. Mahomed Alam says such an inquiry is only "a false pretence for upholding Government's prestige." The total refusal of the public to participate in it should convince the authorities that the only way out of the mess they have got into lies in appointing a committee of non-officials with an Indian Chairman and with a majority of Indians.

A SORRY CLIMB-DOWN

The Free Press of India has sadly bungled in its bargain with Sir John Simon. It was thoroughly right in giving publicity to matter made available to it not by Sir John but some other party. When it was penalised for this, it had to fight for itself as also for the privileges of the Press and naturally obtained much sympathy from the Indian Press. But without even giving the sympathetic Indian papers time enough to fight out the issue with Sir John, it made haste to give what virtually amounts to an undertaking "to co-operate with him in respecting as confidential and in abstaining from making public, matters so regarded by him, even if they happened to become accessible to the Press." The Free Press would have done right to treat as confidential matters made accessible to it by or through Sir John under the seal of confidence. But for it to suppress all matters about the Conference, howsoever obtained, at the bidding of Sir John is surely to barter away the rights of the Press. And yet the Free Press assures the public that one of the two objects it is desirous of achieving is "the vindication of the rights and privileges of the Press." The other object takes one's breath away. It is "an extension of fullest co-operation to the Chairman of the Statutory Commission in recognition of the national importance of the mission on which it is engaged." For this anti-climax we confess we were not prepared.

NO HALTING MEASURES.

According to the special correspondent of the "Times of India", Sir John Simon has made a change in his itinerary and gone to Quetta because he wishes to investigate the possibility of amalgamating Sind and Baluchistan and giving it a form of government less advanced than that of other provinces. It should be pointed out at once that territorial combinations of this type, intended to secure free and undisputed control of the finances of a large administrative area for purposes of Imperial defence and a preserve of power and privilege for Britishers, will satisfy nobody. What the people of India desire is genuine self-government and not halting measures which differentiate between province and province in the matter of political autonomy. The principle of self-government must be conceded throughout. India will not be satisfied with camouflage.

A CRITIQUE ON LAND REVENUE BILL.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S BREACH OF FAITH

(BY RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE.)

II.*

Instead of appointing an independent agency to investigate and find out the main principles of, and the policy to be pursued in relation to, the land revenue and its collection to be embodied in a future enactment, the Government referred the question to their own officers, viz., the three Revenue Commissioners and Mr. Anderson, who not only is the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, but is, as observed by me in one of the Council debates of 1927, also the Director of the whole of the present policy of land revenue of the Bombay Government by a confidential resolution (No. 195B|confl. Rev. Dept, of 12th June, 1923). In March, 1924, the Bombay Legislative Council had passed a resolution referred to in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill under criticism. This resolution recommended the appointment of a Committee of officials and non-officials with a non-official majority to investigate the problem of land revenue and to report on the nature and form of legislation to be undertaken as advised by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Government took no action on this resolution apparently because they wanted to proceed on the report of their own officers, the four Commissioners. This report was received by Government on 22nd May, 1924. Then the Land Revenue Assessment Committee was appointed in June, 1924, to report on the nature and form of legislation that should be undertaken on which the four Commissioners along with three other officials were appointed together with 14 non-official members. Properly speaking Government should have asked their Commissioners not to submit their report until they had heard the evidence and discussed the problem with their non-official colleagues of the Committee.

VITAL RECOMMENDATIONS IGNORED.

The report of this Committee was submitted in October, 1926, and it is stated in the objects and reasons that the present Bill is intended to give effect to those recommendations of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, 'which have been accepted by Government'; but this is far from being the case as it will be seen that the recommendations of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee which have been accepted by Government relate only to three minor matters, namely:—

(1) The limits of enhancement,

(2) Periods of Settlement.

(3) Rules for remissions and suspensions to be made under Section 214, L. Rev. Code.

But there are other important matters, namely:—

(1) The pitch or the maximum percentage of profits which the State is entitled to take from landholders as assessment.

(2) The basis for fixing the assessment.

(3) Appointment of a Standing Advisory Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council.

These three major recommendations have been rejected by Government for reasons stated in their G. R. No. 1790|24, dated 13th May, 1927.

If, as is stated, the Bill is intended to give effect to the accepted recommendations, why is it, may we ask, that the two most important but purely official recommendations contained in the report submitted after the Land Revenue Assessment Committee's resolution, but before the appointment of that Committee by the four Commissioners on the 22nd of May, 1924, are to be embodied, in the form of a law, while those of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee on which the four Commissioners were also represented jointly with non-officials are to be set aside? The statement in the objects and reasons gives an impression (of course erroneous) as if the proposed legislation proceeds on the recommendations of the Committee, but there is nothing of the kind.

FLOUTING PUBLIC OPINION.

The anxiety of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was that the people, who are most affected, should have a voice in the shaping of the system by which land revenue is assessed and levied, but the proposed legislation goes counter to the voice of the people expressed from time to time, through their representatives in the Councils as will be seen from the debates on resolutions brought in this Council, in 1920, 1922, 1924, the report of 1926 of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee and the debates in the present Council on the resolutions brought in the years 1927, 1928 and even ignores the assurances given by the members of the Government themselves; for instance, the Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta, in winding up the debate on the resolution of March, 1924, appealed to the members of the Council in these terms:—"I now make this appeal to the Hon. members opposite, and I further tell them that if as a result of the deliberations or report of the Committee, they make any radical changes in the principles of assessments, we shall apply them with retrospective effect to the new revision, however few I believe there will be very few, if any, revised assessments that may be made. Again when on the debate on my resolution of March, 1927, several members expressed their apprehension that the joint dissenting minute of the official members of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, which advocated rental value as the basis of the settlement, may weigh with the Government in framing the legislation on the subject, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, who had acted as Chairman of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, during his acting appointment as Revenue Member in the absence of Sir C. V. Mehta, and who was specially nominated as an expert member when this resolution was to come up for discussion, said: "I fear that my Hon. friends opposite have laid greater stress on the Minutes of Dissent of official members of that Committee (Land Revenue Assessment Committee) than on the recommendations of the Committee itself. I draw the attention of the Hon. members to the end of the paragraph 33 on page 20, where the Committee says that in fixing the assessment regard should be had to the profits of cultivation. Rental value is not mentioned here and though, it is included in the list that follows, it has not been put as the first item but as the sixth one. Those Hon. members who stated that the Committee had recommended rental value alone as the basis will now see that the basis recommended is the profit of cultivation." It cannot be said that Sir Lalubhai did not correctly understand the official attitude regarding the existing policy and the changes recommended by the Committee both during his official career as Revenue Member and when he made the statement quoted above and yet it is strange to find how the Government treat this responsible opinion when they issue the 'Resolution of 13th May, 1927', in which they extolled his services in these terms: "Thanks of Government are due to the members of the Committee for their report and in particular to Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., who at great personal inconvenience officiated as Chairman for some time and gave both his time and energies unsparingly to the work." The resolution of May, 1927, is nothing but a gramophone of the Minute of Dissent of the official members of the Committee, which in turn is a reproduction of the recommendations contained in their report submitted in May, 1924; and the present Bill is nothing but an attempt to embody the official view formed and expressed long before the appointment of the Committee.

(To be continued.)

*The first article appeared on the 8th instant.

Notes of the Day.

Is It Dead?

Has the secret naval understanding between Britain and France become defunct simply on the assurance of Mr. Baldwin that it is dead? The tone of his speech defending the foreign policy of his administration in reply to the incisive attack upon it by Mr. Lloyd George in the Commons indicates that the Anglo-French Pact is only officially and technically dead, but that the mentality which produced the Pact, the mentality which believes in a secret diplomacy which protests peace but adroitly works for war has not been displaced in Downing Street by one which looks upon frank and full participation in the work of progressive disarmaments as the sheet-anchor of a new international policy. Mr. Lloyd George rightly declared in moving his amendment to the Address that the "Compromise" with France endangered the prospects of peace in Europe. There is no escape for the Tories from this charge.

Not Convincing.

Mr. Jinnah, in his interview to the Associated Press, has made another attempt to justify the Muslim League Council's absolutely non-committal attitude towards the Nehru Report. The justification is as unconvincing as his first. If a body of chosen leaders cannot give a clear lead in the matter, we wonder who else can and what else the body is for. The Council's decision would not have bound the League, but would have clarified the situation and facilitated a judicious decision by the latter. Mr. Jinnah needlessly mixes up this question with that of holding the National Convention. We admit there are sound reasons for postponing the Convention till after the principal political bodies in the country have considered the Nehru Report in their December Conferences. But that is no reason why the Muslim League Council should not give a lead to the general body. Mr. Jinnah seems to have misunderstood the proviso in the All-Parties' resolution that "nothing will be added or altered which is inconsistent with the agreements and other decisions arrived at by the Conference." He says: "It was clear, therefore, that unless the principles underlying the Nehru Committee recommendations were accepted by the various organisations, it would be futile to send delegates to the Convention, which was not entitled to add or alter anything." It is necessary to state that the proviso quoted above binds only the enlarged Nehru Committee and not the Convention. We whole-heartedly endorse Mr. Jinnah's plea for unity among Muslims and trust the League's decisions will be such as will also promote unity between Muslims and other communities in India.

Transitional Stage.

If the Associated Press message about the Conference convened by the King of Afghanistan can be relied upon, the present social position in the country seems to be in a curious transitional stage, between the old extreme conservatism and the King's ideal of progress. The King is understood to have ordered that "it depended on the will of the husband to make his wife observe pardah or to go without it." We cannot understand why a woman's right to dress as she pleases within limits of decorum should be left by the State to be at the mercy of her husband's caprice. The King would have served his purpose better if he had declared that he would protect at any cost the right of each woman citizen to abandon the purdah.

Love Begot Love.

King Amanullah Khan is evidently not disposed to let the grass grow under his feet. After fully explaining his programme for the future progress of his country to his principal officials, he gave them but five minutes to consider if they would loyally carry it out. Whether they were infected by his own enthusiasm or had not much option in the matter, they all promptly promised to carry out the programme right loyally. Indeed the King's appeal backed by his solemn declaration that he would gladly die if the nation so wished could not but be irresistible. We trust the King's regard for the will of the nation would soon find full expression in the establishment of a full-fledged democratic Government in the country.

Mr. Shirras Again.

Mr. Findlay Shirras, Principal of the Gujarat College, who took it into his head to fine as many as 200 students of the College Rs. 3 each for not attending the College on the day the Simon Commission arrived in Bombay last month, will be well advised from every point of view to withdraw his arbitrary and vindictive order. The students' non-attendance was the most dignified method of protest against an insult to their country and in no way constituted a breach of legitimate College discipline. A meeting of the parents and guardians of the students concerned has protested against the Principal's order "as it meant an infringement of the rights of the guardians of students to hold any political views they liked." The students cannot be justly penalised for respecting the sentiments of their parents and the country. They are perfectly within their rights and will not allow themselves to be bullied. The Principal, if he is wise in his day, will not force ugly developments which can only bring Government educational institutions into greater discredit than they are into at present.

RANGA IYER'S LATEST SOMERSAULT

Champions British Imperialism in the East

"ENGLAND CAN USE INDIAN ARMY UNGRUDGINGLY"

Mr. Ranga Iyer's latest attempt to get the lime light switched is to appear in the role of a champion of British Imperialism in the East.

In his latest publication "India in the Crucible," he makes the novel suggestion that England should grant Dominion Status to India and in return use Indian mercenaries "to safeguard Imperial interests in the East".

In passing Mr. Ranga Iyer flings a shot at the alleged corruption in the administration of Indian States.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

"India in crucible" by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, author of "Father India" is published. It urges immediate grant of Dominion Status to India and "ungrudging development of the Indian army an Navy under the control of India's Parliament, subject to an agreement that they must freely be used by England to safeguard Imperial interests in the East.".

Referring in preface to the Indian States Mr. Ranga Iyer alleges that barring exceptional States their finance are scandalously administered and their judiciary is scandalously currupt.—Reuter.

GRAPHIC STORY OF "VESTRIS" DISASTER

SANK IN THREE MINUTES

LIFEBOATS POUNDED TO PIECES BY WAVES

LONDON, Nov. 15.

New York.—A graphic account of the sinking of the "Vestris" was given in the hospital by Mr. Paul Dana, the South American representative of the Radio Corporation of America, who was picked up with stewardess Mrs. Clara Ball after floating in water for 22 hours.

Mr. Dana said that on the night of November 10 in the worst storm in his experience the "Vestris" was struck by two big waves simultaneously at about midnight. The ship quivered from end to end and Mr. Paul believed that the vessel then started to leak. Sunday was still rougher and most of the passengers felt extremely sea-sick. The ship listed and the furniture in the dining room and smoking room slid to the starboard and crashed around. When he woke on Monday morning there was water upto the level of the windows of his cabin and the floor was under water.

SCARED PASSENGERS.

His steward came in groaning, his shoulder had been wrenched, and he said that the hold was filling with water and that he had been baling all through night with bucket. The cargo had shifted too. Mr. Dana went on deck where found the crew throwing cargo overboard and a knot of men watching very much scared. Some of them were wearing life-belts. The officers were cheery but very reticent. He did not know till that the "Vestris" had foundered, that it had sent out S.O.S.

ORDERED TO DON LIFE-BELTS.

Women and children were brought up at 10/30 and told to don life-belts. The women were wonderful. Some were crying quietly but there was no hysteria. The crew started to launch life-boats at 11/30. The port side launching took two hours owing to the boats catching the side of the ship.

SANK IN THREE MINUTES.

The boat number 8 to which Mr. Dana assigned was holed as it was let down. The hole was patched up with a piece of tin but the tin did not hold. The boat contained 10 women and two children and a crew of four Negroes. The ship heeled over and sank three minutes after they pulled away. Forty men who were left on board raced down the side of the ship and dived off as it sank with one boat still on the deck. The boats on starboard side were cut away and rowed round and picked up lot of swimmers.

BOAT POUNDED TO PIECES.

Mr. Dana's boat began to fill and capsized. One woman was drowned. Others righted the boat and climbed in but the waves pounded the boat to pieces. Children and women disappeared with the exception of Mrs. Ball. She and Mr. Dana swam to a piece of wreckage and clung to it. The water was warm but the great waves crashed down on them almost knocking life out of their bodies and smothering them with foam.

Mrs. Ball was wonderful and showed iron nerve. They tried to hail lifeboats but were neither heard nor seen owing to the waves. Several times fish brushed Mr. Dana's body and he squirmed fearing they were sharks.

HOLDING TOGETHER FOR LIFE'S SAKE.

No ship was visible at daybreak and the wreckage was beginning to break up and they had to hold it together. Then they sighted the "Wyoming" at eleven in the morning about 20 miles away and started to swim to it. They had been swimming an hour when they looked back and saw the "American Shipper" about a mile away. He tore off his shirt and waved it wildly. The signal was seen and they were picked up.—Reuter's Special.

"VESTRIS" DISASTER

218 SURVIVORS RESCUED

LONDON, Nov. 14.

New York.—125 persons rescued from the "Vestris" have been safely landed by the steamer "American Shipper." They relate that passengers were informed early on Monday morning that the ship was leaking badly, and they were ordered to don lifebelts. The weather worsened to a gale of fifty miles an hour, and the sea rose until forty foot waves broke over the ship which was rapidly waterlogging The bulkhead burst the engine-room was filled and the ship was flooded. The "Vestris" slowly settled down. Seas were so savage that Captain Carey was placed in a frightful dilemma whether to order lifeboats to be launched with the probability of their capsizing, or not to issue such order. Therefore, he postponed his command until last moment when the "Vestris" was beginning to take her final plunge. She turned smoothly over on her side and went down by the bow.

There were pathetic scenes at the Liverpool offices of Messrs. Lamport and Holt, owners of the "Vestris" when women, many with babies, and wives of the crew left sobbing bitterly when they were told that no official information of their husbands' fates was available.

218 SURVIVORS.

It is stated by Lamport and Holt offices that the survivors of the "Vestris" number 218. According to the last official estimate, there were 328 on boad. It is definitely known that Captain Carey was drowned.

23 SURVIVORS LANDED.

The steamer "Berlin" arrived here today with 23 survivors of the "Vestris" disaster. The quays were crowded by weeping relatives.

CAPTAIN'S HEROISM.

Alfred Duncan, the Second Steward said that he and Captain were standing on the bridge. Carey, when the sea was washing the decks and the "Vestris" was rolling on the starboard beam ordered "Women and children first" and then told Duncan to "get the life-belt, pay no attention to me." Duncan jumped a minute before the "Vestris" turned turtle and disappeared. He did not see the captain any more.—Reuter.

FOUNDERING OF "VESTRIS"

OFFICIAL INQUIRY TO COMMENCE

LONDON, Nov. 14.

New York.—Official investigation into the circumstances of the foundering of the "Vestris" will begin to-morrow. The Department of Commerce informs Reuter that the "Vestris" underwent complete inspection at the drydock at Brooklyn before sailing, and a certificate was issued testifying her seaworthiness and lawful equipment.—Reuter.

RACE FOR LAW MEMBERSHIP

TWO KNIGHTS IN RUNNING

BOMBAY NOT IN THE PICTURE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

There is still considerable speculation as to the successor to the late Mr. S. R. Das as Law Member of the Government of India, and the names of Sir B. L. Mitter, Advocate-General, Bengal, and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer ex-Law Member, Madras, are still being mentioned. An announcement was expected on Tuesday when Lord Irwin left for Bihar.

This expectation was strengthened by the fact that there was a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council two days before His Excellecy left. As the days pass speculation is getting keener. To those who maintained that Lord Irwin's Council was not legally constituted in the absence of a member with ten years position as a lawyer, barrister or pleader, there is the answer that Sir George Schuster, the New Finance Member, fulfils the technical requirements. Perhaps it is owing to this fact that no temporary appointment has been made A definite announcement is expected in the course of a few days and there is no reason to think that any hitch has occurred anywhere which will necessitate undue delay.

SUPPORT FOR MR. DAS'S AMBITIONS

While such is the position regarding the Law Membership keen sympathy is felt for Mrs. Das, wife of the late Law Member who has arrived here with the intention of placing on a permanent footing the two schools for which she and her husband laboured during the last two years. She has been assured of help by a band of zealous workers who realise the need for such an institution in Simla. In order to see the early fruition of her husband's ideal Mrs. Das has had conversations with those who have been supporting the movement and she expects to leave for Calcutta on Saturday.

Last week a meeting of the Managing Committee was held under the presidency of Sir Mahomed Habibullah when a resolution was passed recording the services which had been rendered in this connection. Sir Mthomed is being invited to succeed Mr. Das as Chairman of the Managing Committee.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI BOUND FOR WARDHA

A MONTH'S HOLIDAY BEFORE CONGRESS

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 14.

Mahatma Gandhi will leave Sabarmati on the morning of the 23rd for Wardha, travelling by the Tapti Valley Railway via Surat. He will stay at the Satyagraha Ashram, Wardha, for a month for rest, and will then go to Calcutta to attend the session of the Congress.—A. P.

DEHRA DUN FOREST INSTITUTE

SIR C. V. MEHTA TO PRESIDE OVER INQUIRY COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

It is understood that Sir Chunilal Mehta will preside over the Committee to be shortly appointed by the Education Department, Government of India to enquire into the organisation, working control of the Dehra Dun Forest Research Institute.

The Committee will consist of two members, one with scientific knowledge from England and the other a business man in India. No selection has been finally made for these two members but the announcement of the personel of the Committee may be made shortly.—A. P.

KURUKSHETRA MELA

TRAFFIC SITUATION IMPROVES

KURUKSHETRA, Nov. 14.

The traffic situation has improved considerably since Monday evening. Sixty special trains and 21 ordinary trains have already been despatched and nearly two-hundred thousand passengers have left for their homes by rail. About the same number are still waiting to leave. The mela is expected to be clear in three days time. During the rush on Monday and Tuesday the crowds of pilgrims could not be kept in control and allegations of assaults by the police have been made.—A. P.

WHEAT CROP OF AUSTRALIA

APPROXIMATE YIELD OF 154 MILLION BUSHELS

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Sydney.—The Commonwealth Statistician estimates wheat crop of Australia for 1928 at approximately 154 million bushels.—Reuter's Special.

BUTLER COMMITTEE ENQUIRY

THIRD STAGE TO BE REACHED ON 22ND

QUESTION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES AND CROWN

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Counsel's opinion regarding the constitutional position of the Indian Princes now in the hands of the Butler Committee, is understood to be to the effect that the present system by which the relations between the States and the Crown are conducted have failed to give effect to the Crown's pledge that the rights of the States shall be respected. This aspect of the position will be pressed by counsel in the third stage of the enquiry which will begin on 22nd November. According to the original plan Maharaja of Kashmir, the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, and the Maharaja of Patiala will embark a few days after that on s.s. "Rawalpindi" for India. The Prime Minister of Bikaner will be spending a few weeks on the Continent before leaving for India. Colonel Haksar will travel by the same steamer as the Princes. The Maharao of Cutch will spend some further time privately in Engand.—Reuter.

DOCTORATE FOR LORD GOSCHEN

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS

BEZWADA, Nov. 15.

Lord Goschen and Prof. Radhakrishnan to-day received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from the Andhra University. The convocation pandal accommodated 400 graduates 5 lady graduates and about 3,000 visitors. At the entrance His Excellency the Chancellor was received by H. H. the Maharaja of Jeypore the Pro-Chancellor, who conferred the degree Mr. C. R. Reddy, the Vice-Chancellor and Mr. Subramania Chetty the Registrar.

The Vice-Chancellor who addressed the convocation pointed out that Lord Goschen had the distinction perhaps unique in India of being the foundation Chancellor of two Universities. The speaker trusted that these would not be a mere addition to the number of degree giving institutions in India but that they would function as teaching corporations promoting research and original work.

The Convocation Address was then delivered by Prof. C. V. Raman of Calcutta University. He paid tribute to the late Sir Ashutosh Mukerji and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on their zeal and work in connection with universities.

His Excellency the Chancellor then spoke. We have, he said, to regret the resignation of the Maharaja of Pithapuram who took a deep interest in the university. The university has been peculiarly fortunate in that the Maharaja of Jeypore accepted the invitation to fill the vacant post. The programme of development which the Vice-Chancellor has laid down for Andhra University is both comprehensive and ambitious. It must rarely fall to the lot of any man to return thanks for an honorary degree and to bid farewell to the University in the same speech but that is my sad position to-day.—A. P.

CHINESE PIRATES ACTIVE

LONDON Nov. 14.

Shanghai.—Piratical junks looted and burned the Chinese coaster "Hsinchi" which ran ashore on its way from Foichow to Wenchow.

The British destroyer "Serapis" captured two large junks with loot from the vessel but some tof the looters escaped in fishing boats. Two hundred passengers from "Hsinchi" lauded safely and the crew also are safe with the exception of seven who drifted away in a lifeboat. It is feared that they have perished.—Reuter.

H LE AND CORNER INQUIR Y

"DIDN'T KNOW LEADERS BY SIGHT"!

POLICE WITNESSES' EVIDENCE ABOUT LAHORE OUTRAGE

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

The statements of 10 police witnesses were recorded to-day in the Boyd enquiry in which only two non-officials have so far given evidence.

The first witness Mr. Ewart, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, referring to the incident on October 30 said the Senior Superintendent being pre-occupied with the investigation into the Dusehra bomb outrage witness took the actual control of the arrangements. When the procession reached the barrier at the railway station an effort was made by the crowd to break through the gap in the barrier. The crowd was made to desist from breaking through the gap and quiet was restored. Witness then left the spot.

CRASH BETWEEN POLICE AND CROWD.

He was then informed by the Senior Superintendent that trouble had arisen at the gap between the police and the crowd. By the time he returned the barrier gap had been closed and quiet restored. Witness next noticed some altercation between Mr. Maurice and some members of the crowd who appeared, so far as he could see, to be demanding the names of the officers. He went forward and asked Mr. Maurice to withdraw and hold no conversation with the crowd. All this happened before the arrival of the Commission. The Inspector-General of Police and the District Magistrate were present during his absence and after his return the demonstrators for the most part remained seated and were addressed by a succession of speakers.

He noticed Raizada Hansraj near the barrier but not in the gap. He saw Raizada Hansraj with a finger wrapped in kerchief. He had no reason to think that any leader was deliberately attacked or any police officer knew the leaders by sight.

DISPERSE THE CROWD.

Mr. Scott, Senior Superintendent of Police, the next witness said that he noticed the crowd was moving forward and found that police were having difficulty in holding their own. He called reinforcements and went to the Inspector-General and suggested the dispersal of the mob. Some members of the crowd had crossed the gap and the police were pushing them back. He found the situation had not improved and saw sergeant Ward being pushed in the melee. He did not see stones and wooden slippers falling but saw them lying on the road.

DIDN'T KNOW LEADERS BY SIGHT.

In the melee he did not strike anyone being jammed among the constables. He did not see anyone hitting in was not provocative beyond waving flags front nor lathis being raised. The crowd and yelling "Simon Go Back". They might have abused the police. He did not know of any animus against leaders on the part of police officers or men.

Mr. Neall, Assistant Superintendent of Police, stated that he saw a brick strike the helmet of Mr. Maurice D.S.P. The crowd was pushed back by horizontal lathis.

Mr. Saunders D.S.P. stated that the crowd on reaching the barrier was shouting. They waved lathis but did not actually hit any body.

Mr. Maurice D.S.P. stated that he received a brick on his helmet.

"NO DELIBERATE ATTACK".

Mr. Jenkins, Superintendent C.I.D. stated that there was no reason or thinking that a deliberate attack was made on Lala Lajpatrai or Raizada Hansraj.

Other witnesses including Mr. Jawaharlal and Mr. Hajihasan, Inspectors, generally corroborated some of the details.—A. P.

LANCASHIRE LOSING GROUND IN EAST

HIGH TARIFF WALLS IN INDIA AND CHINA

TRUTH ABOUT JAPANESE COMPETITION

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Bhumgara, President of Indian Textile Association, in interview to the "Manchester Guardian" expressed an opinion that Lancashire cotton trade would only find way from its difficulties when it recongnised that different sections of the trade were interdependent and Lancashire's prospects in the East would be fewer and fewer in future.

The Chinese Ministry of Finance, he added, was seriously considering young China's demand for the imposition of the most formidable protective duties on all imported piecegoods. The Indian Millowners had compelled the Government to yield to their agitation for high tariffs and they thought that more vigorous prepaganda might help them to force the hands of the Government of India to raise the tariffs still higher.

TRUTH ABOUT JAPANESE COMPETITION.

While the Indian Millowners always talked of Japanese competition the idea uppermost in their minds was competition from Lancashire. They thought that if they could make Japan the scapegoat they might be able to persuade Lancashire to sleep while they agitated for more formidable import duties on foreign piecegoods.—Reuter.

MADRAS' NEW MAYOR

MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

At a special meeting of the Madras Corporation this evening Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar was elected President of the Corporation for the ensuing year by 24 votes against 21 secured by Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar. Swami Venkatachalam Chetti, (Congress) did not stand for election. Dr. Natesa Mudaliar was proby a Congress councillor and was supported by a "Justice" constitutionalist.—A. P.

HON. MR. V. J. PATEL

TO STAY IN BARDOLI FOR A COUPLE OF DAYS

SURAT, Nov. 15.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel arrived here this morning from Bombay and proceeded to Bardoli where he intends to stay for two or three days.—A. P.

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP

RECORD ESTIMATE OF 500,613,000 BUSHELS

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Ottawa.—The Dominion wheat crop is officially estimated at 500,613,000 bushels, which exceeds the previous record by 26 million bushels.—Reuter's Special.

MILITARY PENSIONS SCHEME

LONDON, Nov. 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lt.-Col. Acland Troyte, regarding delay in granting increased pensions under the Indian military service family scheme. Lord Winterton stated that Lord Peel was making efforts to hasten decision on the question, with which was bound up the problem of adjustment between the Imperial Government and the Government of India on a number of claims and counter-claims arising from War.—Reuter.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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SIMON BAN AND AFTER

MR. SADANAND EXPLAINS

INTRICATE QUESTION LEFT UNDECIDED

KARACHI, Nov. 15.

In a statement to the Press, the Managing Editor, the Free Press of India says:-

"My telegram to Mr. Stewart has not elicited any reply. Meanwhile I have had my attention drawn to the following telegraphic summary circulated by the Associated Press of India from the Camp of the Indian Statutary Commission:—"On receiving an undertaking from the Free Press not to publish confidential matter in future, the Chairman, Joint Free Conference, has restored the Press facilities to the Free Press."

"I cannot believe that this summary is quite correct, although it emantes from the accredited Associated Press representative attached to the Statutory Commission and enjoying the exclusive privelege of travelling with the Commission, has either been authorised or approved by the Chairman of the Commission. It makes it, however, imperative for me to nail the lie to the counter without waiting further for Mr. Stewart's reply.

"The point at issue has been considerably narrowed down with the publicat of the correspondence between the Chairman and the Free Press of India.

"Briefly stated the issue is: What is the term on which ence proposes and the Free Press of India man of the Joint Free Conference proposes and the Free Press of India agrees to be readmitted to Press facilities. I desire to ben entirely unambiguous in stating the intention and implications of the letter written by me to the Chairman. I am entitled to be unambiguous, because I was equally unambiguous in the conversations which I had with the Chairman.

POSITION EXPLAINED.

"I had hoped that the publication of the correspondence between the Chairman and the Free Press of India would in itself be self-explanatory and make it unnecessary for me to add one word more. But the letter of Mr. Stewart and the summary of the Associated Press message which I have quoted leave me no alternative.

"The position of the Free Press of India in this matter is as follows:—(1) The Free Press of India has not violated any convention, journalistic or otherwise in the publications that it has made of the reviews or reviews of, or references to the matters which the Chairman, it is said, regarded as "Confidential."

(2) The opinion of the Free Press of India remains unchanged ever after the suspension by the Chairman.

(3) But whatever be the practice of conventions in other circumstances, the Free Press of India is ready to extend its fullest co-operation to the Chairman in respecting as confidential matters so regarded by him. But it is not the condition of extension of Press facilities to the Free Press of India.

"The intricate issue as to whether a Press Agency or Press correspondent who refused to co-operate with the Chairman is entitled to Press facilities and whether the Chairman will be justified in refusing Press facilities on that score is left undecided, because an understanding satisfactory both to the Free Press of India and the Chairman was reached, without determining the question of technical rights.

OFFER OF CO-OPERATION.

"The Chairman would have always received from the Free Press of India the co-operation which has now been extended, if he had made the request which he did make to the Managing Editor on the 13th instant, at any earlier stage.

"Barring references in private conversations by unauthorised persons to please the pleasure or displeasure of the Chairman, the Free Press of India had no knowledge of what the Chairman's definite views were in regard to publications in the Press of confidential matter.

"The Free Press of India was not the only Press Agency to make disclosures of confidential matter. The initative was taken by the Associated Press of India, which marked the arrival of the Statutory Commission in Poona, with reference to Camera proceedings of the Joint Free Conference when decisions were arrived at in regard to the procedure. It has been followed or accompanied by disclosures by correspondents of papers like the "Pioneer", "the Times of India" "Forward," the "Tribune," "the Leader", ect., in addition to the Free Press.

"In fact the Associated Press is still continuing to make reference to matter regarded as confidential. Because in a despatch from Karachi, under dated 13th. and after the suspension of the Free Press, refence is made to the tentative conclusion said to have been arrived at by members of the Provincial Committee in the Conference which they had in camera.

"The disclosures of confidential information was no bar, in the opinion of the Chairman to extension of Press facilities whatever his personal pleasure or displeasure was the conclusion which the Free Press could draw, as notwithstanding the disclosures at Poona of the Associated Press correspondent he was accommodated in the Special trains of the Members of the Conference to the exclusion of the other Press correspondents.

SADANAND'S GRIEVANCES.

"In the circumstances it came as a surprise to the Free Press of India that the Chairman's understanding of the convention of the Press was to the effect that they were guilty of a breach of an unwritten understanding underlying the admission to press facilities by the publications of confidential information legitimately secured. But as soon as the Chairman laid aside the question of the rights and wrongs of the question and made a request for the co-operation of the Free Press of India in the interests of successful conclusion of the labours on which the Conference was engaged, the Free Press of India had no hesitation in offering its co-operation. To have characterised the offer of such co-operation as "an undertaking" as Mr. Stewart had done, and to have summarised it as the Associated Press had done, is a travesty of language.—Free Press.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

The Tamil Nadu writing on the ban on the Free Press representative imposed by Sir John Simon, strongly condemns the suspension of the card of authority.

The paper opines that there is nothing wrong in publishing in the Press what had already become public property. The paper asks why Sir John should not have got Sec. 144 passed on those who knew of the memoranda from divulging them.

Writing on the same subject, the Andhra Patrika says:—

"Sir John's spirits might have become ruffled at the cries the boycotters outside the Dinner Hall in Karachi and the Free Press had to become the target of all his wrath. The Free Press cannot be held solely responsible for this leakage. Besides other news agencies have had a equal hand in this alleged offence. But strange that the Free Press should alone be singled out for punishment."

Referring to the same subject the "Today" opines that a manlier course for Sir John would have been to pass orders after hearing and warning the offender. The whole truth is that Sir John wants to mystify matters. This falling foul does not make matters any better, but worse. —Free Press.

BLOW AT FREEDOM.

Writing on the ban on the Free Pre the Ananda Bazar Patrika writes:—

"By suspension of the Free Press, card, Sir John has made the Commission a laughing stock of the people. As a news agency, the chief duty of the Free Press is to report the activities of the Commission for the public and the Free Press has been doing the task with great credit. If they have been able to unravel an secrecy from behind the purdah that would redound to their credit, to suspend the admission for this is unjust and unreasonable and shows the high-handedness on the part of Sir John Simon The blow is indirectly aimed at the freedom of the Indian Press."—Free Press.

MOUNTAIN OF A MOLE HILL.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Commenting on the ban on the Free Press of India, the Basumati writes:—

"The suspension of the Free Press Reporter's admission card by Sir John Simon cannot but be regarded as exceedingly high-handed. The news has caused us no little surprise. We had indeed no idea that responsible persons like Sir John Simon could act in the way he did in connection with this matter.

"The decision of Sir John is preposterous particularly in view of the fact that the Free Press did no wrong whatever. It is absurd to hold that this News Agency has committed any breach of propriety or faith by giving publicity to the views of the Bombay and Punjab Governments on the question of Constitution.

"A News Agency or newspaper has the fullest right to disclose such matter provided they are not secured in a dishonest way, but evidently there is no charge of dishonesty against the Free Press. Verily a moll hill has been magnified into a mountain by Sir John Simon."—Free Press.

SIMON COMMISSION AT QUETTA

QUETTA, Nov. 14.

The Simon Commission arrived here this evening and were received by Colonel St. John, Agent to the Governor-General, who introduced the Commissioners to the General Officer Commanding Baluchistan District, the Revenue Commissioner, the Prime Minister of Kalat State and others. The Commissioners leave for Peshawar to-morrow evening.—A. P.

"WANTED GREATNESS"

DR. ARUNDALE'S LECTURE

WORLD IS IN PROCESS OF BEING BORN

In the Theosophical Hall at French Brodge, Dr. Arundale delivered, under the auspices of the Bombay Student Brotherhood, an address entitled "Wanted-Greatness" on Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance. The lecturer declared that there is more occasion for extraordinary ness in the world to-day than at any other time in its history. In every part of the world there are tremendous upheavals, political, religious economic and so on.

With the world war the old world had died and a new world is now in the process of being born. The cataclysms and disturbances everywhere discernable are signs of the agony of birth pangs. The lecturer pointed out how in China, Egypt, in India and in Eastern Europe there are portentous signs of an awakening in the East. He then referred to Russia and to Italy as the two opposite poles of an all pervading revolutionary process. The existence of many brotherhood movements were more or less of an assurance that these various revolutionizations shall be evolutionary in character rather than destructive. In any case with a new world coming into being, and with the urgent need therefore, for leadership in every department of Life, there should be more great people to help the world than at any other times, for the present crisis in the world's history is a crisis greater than the world has ever known.

INDIVIDUALITY—THE SPIRIT OF TIMES.

Dr. Arundale asked his audience where they were in the midst of all this upheaval. Were they jogging along concerning themselves more or less exclusively with their own small affairs or was the spirit of the time entering into them and arousing in them their inherent greatness. He regarded spirit of the present time as being one of individuality. Individuality must cease to be less in the crowd. It must live in the crowd and be permanent. Individuality does not deny democracy or nationality. Democracy should not be merely the counting of heads but the joining together of what is inside them. However much we may consider the importance of units we no less need the diversities and one of the wonderful contributions of modern science to human growth lies in its qualification of the unit no less than in its splendid assertion of the unity.

What are the signs of greatness? Increasing mastery over circumstances, the drawing of increasing profit from life, the decreaisng subordination to form. The most important ingredient of greatness is sincerity. Without sincerty there is no greatness. Next, vision. The lecturer quoted Blake:

"To see the world in a grain of sand
And heaven in a wild flower.
Hold infinity in the palm of your hand,
And eternity in an hour."

Another ingredient of greatness was self-intoxication. Every great man is compelled by a mission, by some overwhelming aspect of himself. Dr. Arundale referred to Spinoza's phrase "God intoxicated", and declared that with such compulsion no adversity can do more than kill the body, it can never quench the fire of the soul.

In conclusion the lecturer referred to three types of greatness the hero, the genius and the saint—martyr. He said that each one of us has his ideal both personal and impersonal and that the nature of the pernal ideal would probably indicate the particular type appropriate to the individual.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The Imperial Bank rtaised its rate of interest on demand loans to six percent to-day.

In the share market Jute shares opened quiet and fell away on poor outside support and little professional interest. Before close however, market rallied a steadier feeling prevailing. In teas moderate business resulted at unchanged rates. Coals were quiet. In miscellaneous iron and steel issues were quiet and unchanged. Burn and Co. are up about 5 points. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3-1|2 percent Government paper 73-1, 4 per cent loan 1934-37.92 1|3, 5 per cent loan 1945—55 105|8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1490.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 103, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref. 93.

Jutes:—Alliance ord. 516, Anglo India ord. 492|8, Auckland ord. 377, Bally ord. 300, Barnagore ord. 307, Belvedere ord. 669|8, Budge Budge ord. 662, Cheviot 350, Craig 6|6, Clive 44, Delta ord. 635, Empire 60, Fort Gloster ord. 995, Fort William 472, Gourepore ord. 521, Mooghly ord. 108, Mooghly pref. 17|8, Howrah 57|2, Hukumchand ord. 26|2, Kamarhatty ord. 722, Lansdowne 318, Lawrence 739, Nahati ord. 670, National 35|8, New Central ord. 726, Northbrook 75|8, Nuddea 58, Orient 316, Presidency 11|6, Reliance ord. 91|8, Standard ord 512, Union ord. 825. —A. P.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

POLLING DAY PROVISIONALLY FIXED ON JAN. 29

The Municipal Corporation on Thursday approved of the Commissioner's recommendations to fix the next elections on the 29th January 1929. The Commissioner in his letter stated: There is no public holiday during these months on which the polling day can be fixed. The only means therefore, of giving effect to the wishes of the Corporation would be to fix the polling day on a Sunday. It is, however, doubtful whether the fixing of the polling day on a Sunday would be strictly in accordance with the intention of the Municipal Act as set forth in Section 523. In any case it would be objected to by certain sections of the public especially the Christian community. In this connection I would invite a reference to Corporation Resolution No. 8375 of 30th November 1925 expressing the opinion that if the polling day is not declared as a public holiday by the Government, the polling day should be fixed on a Saturday. The Jewish community of Bombay, however, protested against Saturday being fixed for the purpose as that day is observed by them as a Sabbath Day and as a result, the Special Committee appointed by the Corporation by their Resolution No. 9884 of 3rd. December 1925 to deal with all matters in connection with the General Elections at that time, by their proceedings, dated 17th December, 1925, changed the date of polling from Saturday to Monday.

COMMUNAL HOLIDAYS AND POLLING DAY.

Then again under the provisions of the Act, if the polling day were fixed on a Sunday, the electton day and the last day for issuing nomination papers would have also to be fixed on Sundays. In view of this, I am of opinion that it is not possible to fix the polling day on a Sunday.

Subject to any further suggestions which the Corporation may have to make, I propose to fix the polling day on Tuesday, the 29th January, 1929.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved that the programme submitted by the Commissioner be approved and adopted.

SENTIMENT VS. CONVENIENCE.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai moved an amendment that a Sunday or a holiday be fixed for elections.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved another amendment that the President should request employers of labour and Government to give facilities to their employees on the elections day to come late to work by an hour so as to enable them to go to the election booths.

Dr. S. P. Mehta urged the house to accept the amendment of Dr. Batliwalla as Government had no legal power to declare elections day as a holiday.

Dr. J. N. Choksey moved an amendment that the polling booths should be kept open till 8 p.m. on the election day.

Mr. S. K. Bole seconded the amendment.

The president ruled Dr. Choksey's amendment out of order.

The Commissioner then suggested to accept Dr. Batliwalla's amendment.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee moved the fourth amendment to request the Government to declare 29th of January 1929 as a public holiday.

Mr. F. G. Sahashrabudhe remarked that the Commissioner was out for the convenience of his staff rather than for the convenience of the voters.

At this stage the question was put to vote and Dr. Batliwalla's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

MUNICIPAL VERNACULAR TEACHERS

CORPORATION DECIDES TO RAISE SALARY

The Bombay Municipal Corporation then considered letters from the Government in reply to their request that the Government resolution dated the 23th May 1924, fixing Rs. 40 per pupil as the maximum cost on which Government grants for Primary Schools Buildings are based, may be modified, so far as the Bombay City is concerned, so as to allow as a special case a higher maximum for Bombay and that the Corporation may be given an assurance of substantial building grants to enable them to lay down and act upon certain programme.

The Government in reply regretted their inability to comply with the Corporation's request.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved that the Corporation enter their strong protest against the decision of Government in respect of the representation made by the Municipality in the matter of Building Grants for Primary Schools in the City of Bombay and (2) to make arrangements to erect Municipal Buildings in suitable places and to let them to the Schools Committee for their schools for a rent at the prevailing rate in the locality, so that a grant can be recovered from Government on the amount of rent thus paid by the Schools Committee to the Corporation."

The resolution was agreed to.

VERNACULAR TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

The Corporation then considered the question of revising the scale of salaries of Municipal vernacular final passed teachers.

As recommended by the Schools Committee, Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved that the grade of vernacular teachers be raised from Rs. 40—1—60 to Rs. 45—1—60.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that the scale be raised to Rs. 50—1—70.

Mr. K. K. Master and R. K. Vaidya supported the amendment.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker moved another amendment that the Revenue Committee be requested to report on the financial aspect of the question.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dalvi in his reply pointed out that if Dr. Viegas' amendment was carried out it would burden the Schools Committee with an extra expenditure of Rs. one lakh a year. As it was, he said, out of the grant of Rs. 30 lakhs made by the Corporation, a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs was absorbed by the teachers' salaries.

The amendment of Dr. Viegas was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

NEW ELECTORAL ROLL.

The following resolution of Mr. L. B. Tairsee seconded by Mr. Jagjivan Ujamsy was agreed to:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report at an early date—

(a) The number of voters on the final Election Roll of the year 1925-26 and on the provisional Roll for the year 1928-29 for the City, as also for each ward. (b) How many voters were there on the said 2 lists for the City and in each ward according to the different communities? (c) How many applications were received by the Election Officer between the date of the publication of the provision Roll this year and the 1st of November for each ward according to the different communities? (d) How many applications were received direct and how many through Municipal Councillors together with the names of such Councillors and the number of applications received through each? (e) How many of these applications were admitted and how many were rejected giving particulars according to each ward and each community? (f) Is it a fact that applications from some Councillors were not accepted though they were sent in before the 1st of November, 1928 on the ground that applications cannot be admitted as there was not sufficient time for enquiry owing to the period for receiving claims and objections having nearly expired?" (g) Whether any applications were received and admitted in preference from some Councillors on the same day though they were rejected from other Councillors, and if so, the reasons for such preference? (h) Is it a fact that in the different wards the same names are repeated under different streets, e.g., Roll for C Ward, page 161, under Marine Lines and 1st Marine Street, if so, the reasons for the same? (i) Whether the Roll was checked by any responsible person or persons, and if so, reasons for the discrepancy referred to above under(h)? (J) Whether the names of members of joint families though they pay rent in one name only appear as different individual voters, and, if so, the reasons for such inclusion? (k) Whether the names of individuals appear as Proprietors of non-existent concerns and, if so, the reasons for the same? (l) Whether the Election Officer and the Roll Preparation Department took such reasonable care in collecting names of persons and parties entitled to vote and generally in preparing the roll for which they were specially appointed?"

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

MR. CHAPEKAR ACQUITTED

DEFAMPTION CHARGE FAILS

(From a Correspondent).

KALAYAN, Nov. 15.

Mr. Mehta, 1st Class Resident Magistrate at Kkayan delivered judgment in the defamation case filed by Mr. D. S. Javalkar against N. G. Chapekar of Badlapur, a retired First Class sub-Judge, acquitting Mr. Chapekar. The prosecution complained that in his book called "Gachhivaril Gappa" Mr. Chapekar had instituted an invidious comparison between Mr. Javalkar and Mahatma Gandhi and on account of the context in which the comparison was made the paras of Mr. Javalkar were defamatory The Magistrate held that there was no defamation whatsoever in respect of any of the said two paras and therefore acquitted the accused.

GENERAL BOOTH'S CONDITION STILL GRAVE

LONDON, Nov. 13.

To-night's bulletin on General Booth's condition states that it has been less satifactory during the last twentyfour hours.—Reuter

TERRIBLE CYCLONE CORDOBA PROVINCE

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Buenos Aires.—41 persons have been killed and 51 injured as a result of the cyclone in Cordoba Province, in the vicinity of Villa Maria.—Reuter

MUSLIM SIGNATORIES TO NEHRU REPORT

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S WILD ALLEGATIONS

MUSLIM LEADERS' CHALLENGE

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

Maulana Abdul Qadir, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Mr. Daud Ghaznavi, Mr. Habibu Rahman, Mr. Abdur Rahman, Mr. Ghazi Chaudhuri, Mr. Afzal Haq, Mr. Sheik Hussamuddin and Dr. Mohammad Alam, M. L. C., in a statement to press contradict the charges said to have been made by Maulana Shaukat Ali against the Muslim signatories to the Nehru Report that they have received monetary help from the Hindus to support the Nehru Report. They declare that the charges are absolutely false and baseless and challenge Maulana Shaukat Ali to produce any proof in supprt of the allegation.—A. P.

DR. BESANT'S TOUR PROGRAMME

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

Dr. Besant leaves for Nandyal on the 16th to preside over the Andhra All Parties Conference. She returns to Madras on 19th instant. She will attend the Madura District All Parties Conference on 25th instant over which Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer will preside. Dr. Besant will leave Madras for Benares via Calcutta on the 27th. It is expected she will speak on the All Parties Conference at Calcutta on the 29th. After delivering the Hindu University Convocation address at Benares on the 1st December, she will visit Allahabad, Lucknow and possibly a few other important centres in the United Provinces.—A. P.

SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

A resolution wholehearteqly supporting the Nehru recommendations as the first step in attaining responsible Government for India, while having complete independence as the goal will be moved at the Andhra Provincial Conference at Nandyal by Mr. Rangiah Naidu.—A. P.

MOUNT-ETNA ERUPTION

TOTAL LOSSES ESTIMATED AT 160 MILLION LIRE

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Catania.—It is estimated that losses, including the devasted land, buildings, plant, roads, bridges, and railway, as a result of the eruption of Mount Etna, amount to 160 million lire.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Nov. 15.
Previous Closing Rate	19.54
To-day's Opening Rate	19.46
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	19.49
Difference	—.05

Broach Expectations Rs. 353 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Nov. 15.
Previous Closing Rate	10.18
To-day's Opening Rate	10.14
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.12
Difference	—.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Nov. 15.
Silver Ready	26 12 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 12 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	London, Nov. 15.
1st Settlement	60 6 0
2nd Settlement	60 9 0

BOYD INQUIRY, AN EYEWASH

Mahatmaji Congratulates Lalaji's Bold Stand

Mahatama Gandhi writes in Young India"

The Punjab Government's communique over the unprovoked assault on Lalaji and other leaders exculpates the police from all blame which means that the old policy of excusing the police and the military, no matter how they act, continues to reign supreme as ever. This is not to be wondered at. So long as the Government remains irresponsive and irresponsible to the popular will, so long must it be subservient to the police and the military.

The departmental inquiry proposed by the Government is a further eyewash. It is preposterous to expect Lalaji and the other leaders to stultify themselves by leading evidence before a committee which the people have every reason to distrust. If the Government had been really anxious to know the truth about the incident, they would have appointed a representative committee of a judicial nature which would inspire public confidence and whose finding would command respect. I congratulate Lala Lajpatrai and his friends on having decided not to lead evidence before the departmental committee. Lalaji has thrown down the challenge. He courts a libel action and undertakes to prove a case which the Government had the hardihood summarily to brush aside.

But the question that arises from this incident is much larger than the mere demonstration of the truth of Lalaji's version. For the public, so long as the Government do not prove otherwise beyond doubt, Lalaji's version stands. The larger question is how are the people to remedy the evil of irresponsible Government. The assault and the bolstering are but a symptom of the great disease of bondage. I wish that we could all seriously deal with the root of the evil rather than set about cutting off the branches which sprout forth like Ravan's heads as soon as they are cut off. In other words we have to develop sufficient strength to resist the main disease.

I dare not enter into the question of remedies. My own remedy is well known. My acceptance or the acceptance of any particular remedy. I simply plead that it is up to all the leaders of public opinion seriously to concentrate upon finding an expeditious and effective remedy for dealing with the evil of foreign domination.

BOMBAY TEXTILE DISPUTE

FIVE MILLS CEASE WORK

ALLEGED REDUCTION OF WAGES

Five mills in the City have been closed down owing to the discontent among operatives in regard to their wages. Thus about 10,000 men have struck work on Thursday as a protest against the reduction of wages by the management.

The mills affected by this strike are: Dawn, Presidency, Crescent, Spring and Standard. It appeared the men found their wages during the last week short and after lodging a formal complaint struck work.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE

TO BE HELD AT DELHI ON 31ST INST

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, M.L.A., Secretary, All-India Muslim Conference has issued the following statement:—

"In deference to the wishes of His Highness Sir Aga Khan the conveners have decided, in consultation with the Chairman and Members of the Reception Committee, to hold the Conference on Monday (the 31st inst) at 11 a.m. in the Fatehpuri Hall, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

It has also been decided to issue visitors' tickets at a nominal price. Persons desirous of securing tickets should communicate with the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Balimaran Street, Delhi.

NO PROTECTION BY BACKDOOR

MR. SNOWDENS MOTION REJECTED

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The House of Commons has adopted the address in reply to the King's speech. It rejected Mr. Snowden's motion by 309 votes to 158. The debate revealed no serious cleavage of Conservative opinion on the subject of safeguarding. Mr. Baldwin emphasised that he was not going to introduce protection by back door, but cases for safeguarding which were approved by the Tribunal would be submitted to the House of Commons.—Reuter.

INSTALLATION OF NEW RULER IN PUDUKOTTAH

PUDUKOTAH, Nov. 14.

A gazette extraordinary has been issued announcing that the Agent to the Governor General, Madras States, will hold a durbar on the morning of 19th instant to instal the new ruler on the gadi. On the evening of the same day at 4-30 a religious will be conducted at Tirugakaranam temple after which, the Rajah will drive in state through the main streets, arriving at the palace where he will hold a durbar.—A. P.

MACHINEMAN DONE TO DEATH

FATAL ACCIDENT IN HINDUSTAN TIMES PRESS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14

A fatal accident occurred in the Hindustan Times Press this evening. A machineman while starting a machine for printing the night edition of the paper is reported to have been suddenly caught up and to have met his death immediately. The Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police were on the spot shortly afterwards.—A. P.

Wadhwan, Nov. 13.—It is understood that Messrs. Ogale Bros. of the Ogale Glass Works (Satara District), will shortly start a glass factory at Jeranarnagar, Wadhwan, with a capital of three lakhs. It is reported that the Wadhwan State has undertaken to subscribe about a third of the capital, the rest of the outlay to be raised by the Company.—A. P. zzz

Patna, Nov. 11.—H. E. the Viceroy accompanied by Lady Irwin, Hon. Mrs. Lane-Fox, Hon. Anne Wood and personal staff arrived here this morning. They were received at the station by H. E. the Governor, and Lady Stephenson, the Chief Justice Patna High Court and the Divisional Officer Commanding, Dinapore Station. —A. P.

The Calcutta Corporation adopted a resolution expressing grief at the death of Mr. S. R. Das, the Law Member of the Viceroys Executive Council, and as a mark of respect to his memory the Corporation was adjourned.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

B. COM. AND SECOND L. L. B RESULTS

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL RESULTS

The following are the successful candidates in Second LL.B. Examination:—

CLASS I.

Seshagiri Rao Katti.

CLASS II.

S V Apte, J S Bakre, S S Bathiwala, C V Bhandarkar, P R Bharucha, R M Bhatt, S S Bhawe, K T Chitre, M D Choxi, D K Desai, A N Deshmukh, V M Deshmukh, C P Devasthale, R V Dharmadhikari, S P Divgi, K M Gandhi, R R Godbole, M A Kajiji, N V Kamat, K J Kapadia, V R Kotbagi, H L Kunte, H R Mehervaid, M R Mehta, D T Muzumdar, N A Nanavati, S R Nonavinakere, A P Parikh, K C Parikh, N S Parikh, D H Patel, S R Samant, V N Shah, D S Shitut, K H Shukla, M A Suvarna, S F B Tyabji, V J Vakil, N C Valimbe, C D Wagle, V N Bhandiwad, S G Bhave, B N Bhide, W L Bordawekar, N A Chitnis, H S Deshpande, N S Deshpande, V Y Deshpande, M S Dev, K V Dikshit, B V Ghate, D B Godbole, H S Setty, M S Hegde, R V Jathar, G V Joshi, S A Kokil, R B Kothasthane, H A Kulkarni, G V Mainkar, S A Moholkar, S R Nadkarni, M B Patil, R B Raje, R S K Setty, L Siddappa, S R Tawde, G N Tengshe, V S Thakore, G R Thombre, P B Ugargol, C G Bhatt, D M Bhatt, L P Dave, C G Joshi, B M Lavingia, R N Patel, M A Sanghani, R M Shah, J M Thakar, S M Memon, M K Mody, M A Mulchandani, P V Pawar.

PASSES.

Y N Acharekar, M Baptista, C V Rao, A M Choksi, E B Contractor, R J Dalal, P R Damle, W B Damle, A H Desai, I B Desai, R R Gurjar, M G Joshi, P S Kamat, G R Karkare, V P Ketkar, F A Kharas, S A Kher, G P Kondkar, D G Kulkarni, R T Lakhia, S V Malushte, P N Massand, Y J Meherally, S M Mehta, H B Mistry, R G Motani, P V N Iyer, S S Pathak, K K Pavri, B V Pradhan, Y K Pradhan, R M Purohit, R K Rele, S I Solomon, G B Swadi, G R Talpade, P J Tidke, L V Upadhyaya, A G Vaidya, R V Vani, A A Vas, N Venkatarangaiengar, V V Vidwans, V M Vora, K B Vyas, V K Bagal, A U Betigeri, S S Bhave, R B Bidari, M M Chudasama, D V Setty, A M Desai, V H Ghatikar, K A Joshi, N P Kanitkar, R J Kolhekar, S G Kore, K S Lele, A B Mahajan, P D Marathe, S H Moholkar, B D Mujumdar, Y W Mulay, D D Paithankar, R K Patel, D J Ranade, S N R S Rao, V R Sathe, B R Summanwar, M R Thosar, D Y Vaidya, D B Vora, S H Desai, C L Kothari, C L Shah, H C Shukla, R A Minwalla, M B L Sharma.

B. COM. EXAMINATION

CLASS II.

Hazari Lal Seth.

PASSES.

N B Amaria, K U Bhatt, C M Chandarana, M R Dandekar, V R Hajare, V K Joseph, R D Patel, H M Shah, N P Shah, B M Adar, N C Amin, S B Dorle, S J Mahudavala, S R Manepalli, G K Sapre, M R Varma, B R Bijur, D M Bilimoria, M V Dani, J J N Kaul, K C Gupta.

SIR PHLIP SASSOON AT CALSHOT

SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT OF IRI'S

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Sir Philip Sassoon arrived at Calshot to-day by "Iris", the flying boat completing a flight of 17,000 miles to India and back since it left Plymouth on September 29th. Sir Philip said that he had seen 25 British air stations in Egypt, Sudan, Mesopotamia, India and Malta. The machine behaved splendidly and the total flying time was 139 hours.—Reuter.

BUTLER COMMITTEE

CONCLUDES SECOND STAGE OF ENQUIRY

LONDON, Nov. 13.

At its fifteenth meeting, to-day the Butler Committee concluded the second stage of the inquiry and proceedings have been adjourned till November 23rd when Sir Leslie Scott will address the Committee.—Reuter.

Busy scenes are being witnessed at the Lakehust Hangar, where the airship "Los Angeles" is being prepared to take air. This dirigible is expected to ascend in the course of the night. Visibility, however, is very poor and very strong northerly winds are blowing.—Reuter.

Icilma
Shampoo Sachet
Full size packet
With Toning Rinse
For WET Shampoo
MADE IN ENGLAND
Thoroughly
gives it
beauty and
FOR FULL DI
Icilma
TONING RINSE
Dissolve in one pint of warm water, and use for the final rinsing. This rinse will act as a tonic, remove every trace of lather and impart to the hair the charm of burnished beauty
Ideal for every shade of hair.

New toning rinse with every packet!

Though the price of Icilma Shampoos is unaltered, every packet now contains a special Toning Rinse suitable for every shade of hair, which removes all lather and leaves the hair in a state of exquisite burnished beauty.

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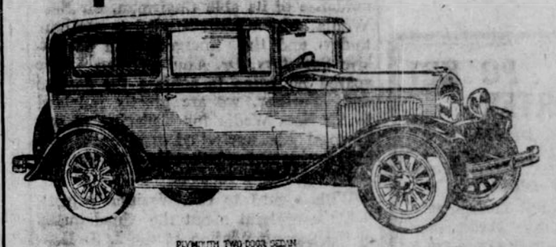

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Your nearest chemist sells Little Laxaliver Pills in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them. Get a bottle to-day! The pills are small and tasteless, and although they cleanse the system so thoroughly, they never gripe or cause pain. Full directions for use by men, women and children are given with every bottle.

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CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OPENED

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

The Governor of Bombay in the course of his speech made on Wednesday while opening the Byramji Jeejibhoy Hospital for children, Bombay, said:—

"It is indeed a matter of sincere gratification to me that I should have been privileged to take part in the fulfilment of this project, which forms the first instalment of the scheme of Hospital extension in this City. It is all the more gratifying to me that this Hospital happens to be the first of its kind in all India, and that, as such, it leads the way and sets a good example before the whole country. Bombay has been the pioneer of many institutions devised for the public weal, and it is this City's proud boast that others have followed in its footsteps.

To Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy it should be a source of great satisfaction that this magnificent building has been completed so soon, and I am sure he has as fully appreciated, as I have, the debt of gratitude we owe to the Architectural and Engineering Departments of Government for their laudable efforts to finish it in good time.

I must not also forget the intensive work of the Executive Committee of the Hospital Fund, under the inspiring guidance of its able Chairman, Sir Ness Wadia, whom I am so glad to see here to-day, and their energetic and persuasive Secretary, Dr. Choksy, who have spared no pains to achieve the desired end. Further, we are greatly indebted to Sir Ness Wadia for placing at our disposal his unrivalled experience in the equipment of the Hospital on the most up-to-date models.

With regard to Col. Vazifdar's justifiable complaint about the inadequacy of the accommodation at the J. J. Hospital, I am glad to be able to assure him that it will be partially, if not wholly, remedied when the large Elappa Balaram Pavilion of 104 beds, now nearing completion, will be ready within the next few weeks.

It now remains for me to congratulate Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy most sincerely on the opening of this Hospital, the donation for which was the first large offer to the Hospital Fund before it was inaugurated by me at the Sheriff's Meeting on the 9th of December, 1925; to thank him again, on behalf of the present generation and of generations yet to come, for an act of generosity which means so much to the child life of this great City; and to tell him that I am quite unable to express my personal gratitude for all that he has been good enough to say with regard to any work Lady Wilson or I have tried to do. I can but repeat that this is a very happy day for both of us, clouded though it is by the thoughts which are now with us every moment of that day, now so rapidly approaching, when we shall have to bid farewell to you all, and to the country which has been our home, in every sense of the word, for the past five years.

TRUTH ABOUT MUSLIM PARTY TO SIR J. SIMON

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—I claim the courtesy of your columns for inserting the following in your valuable paper.

My attention has eben drawn to an invitation card perported to have been issued by the Muslim members of the three Legislatures residing in the province of Sind "in order to give a garden party in honour of the members of the Royal Indian Statutory Commission on 12th November. The invitation card as it is, will convey the idea that all the Muslim members of the three legislatures residing in the province are a party to this affair. I am also a Muslim member of one of the three legislatures and I want to assure the public that I have got nothing to do with the above garden party. So far as I now Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A., also has no connection with the proposed party. My further information is that some of the Sind Muslim members of the Bombay Council have refused to contribute a single pie towards the expenses of the party. It is, therefore, very clear that at least some of the Muslim members of the three lagislatures have no interest or sympathy with the party in question. Hence it is simply misleading the public to state that the garden party has been given by the Muslim members of the three lagislatures residing in Sind. May I know which of the Muslim members of the three legislatures have contributed their quota towards the expenses of the party? and how much have been given by each? and where and when did they meet to decide unanimously that such a party should be given? and if all of them are in Sympathy with the garden party, why has the invitation card not been issued in their names? I hope the Muslim members of the three legislatures in favour of the party will throw some light upon the above questions and oblige.—Yours etc.

MIRMAHOMED BALOCH M.L.C.
Karachi, November 9.

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THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

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GAMA GAME TO MEET TUNNEY

CHAMPION WRESTLER'S CHALLENGE TO BOXARS

The manager for Gama and Imam Baksh writes:—

"India is the home of wrestling. India has from time to time produced some of the greatest wrestlers in the world, but it is a pity that this noble art through the apathy of the Indian Ruling Princes, who used to be its chief patrons in days gone by, is being neglected and it looks as if in the next generation or so there would be no great wrestlers left in India.

I do not think that sportmen in America have any idea of what a first class Indian wrestling champion is like and what high class Indian wrestling really is. Imagine, two human mastodons representing in their bodies a solid mass of adamantine bones and iron muscles without a single ounce of obese matter. They fly at each other, push and tug, their muscles standing stark naked out of their brown glossy bodies. It is inconceivable how quick and nimble their movements are in spite of their gigantic size and enormous thews and sinews. The quickest eye cannot follow the action of those giant limbs which seem to move with lightning rapidity. No quarter is given and none is taken. It is a fight to a finish until one or the other is laid flat on his back. Now and again sledge hammer blows are exchanged with naked fists without a wince or protest. As these human giants struggle and pommel each other the spectator is left wondering how human flesh and blood can endore this tremendous punishment.

CHAMPLON WRESTLER.

No rest and no count of ten among Indian wrestlers when they try to wrest the championship from each other. Every muscle, every joint from head to foot is brought into fierce action. Apart from this wonderful display of sheer physical force and extraordinary powers of endurance, the highest qualities of the quickness of eyes and exercise of judgment and decision are brought into play. Boxing with all its brute force and scientific savagery when compared with Indian wrestling is a tame affair and very much like ping pong as compared with hard court tennis.

Gama is now admittedly by far and away the finest champion wrestler of the world. For 18 years he has been practically sitting idle and no wrestler has come forward to try conclusions with him. In the beginning of this year Stanislous Zbysko tried a bout with him but Gama had not the slightest difficulty in throwing him down in about 8 seconds.

Gama's career as wrestler so far as India is concerned is closed but it is said there are some first class wrestlers in America. Gama challenges the wriestlers of the world to meet him. He is even prepared to meet the champion boxers like Dempsey, Tunney, Sharkey and Heeney. Gama does not know boxing but he is ready to fight any one of them on the understanding that he would do whatever he likes and they may do whatever they like when once they are inside the ring. Gama has fought and defeated some of the best wrestlers in England in spite of the handicap that 60 per cent of his wrestling tricks were tabooed by the management. He defeated Zybsko and Dr. Loller in England in 1910. He is prepared to meet any wrestler in catch-as-catch-can style, and in fact, as already stated, he is ready to fight the champion boxers as well.

A CLASS BY HIMSELF.

Gama is a handsome man of about 48 years of age but a stranger would take him to be 25 or at the outside 30. He is in a constant training and therefore always in the pink of condition. His body is like a statue carved out of a block granite with all his muscles standing out in solid knots. He has been the recipient of the world's wrestling championship belt on the occasion of the famous White City Exhibition held in London in 1910. He has also been honoured by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit in India who bestowed upon him a silver mace as a token of world's wrestling championship.

Gama is a class by himself. His younger brother Imam Bakhsh is now the Champion of India and no one is likely to contest his title for many years to come. He is also prepared to meet any wrestler or boxer in the world excepting Gama although he is not a boxer. Imam Gakhsh is a giant over six feet high, and challenges all those persons whether wrestlers or boxers who complacently arrogate to themselves such like title as the strongest man in the world, the world champion, or the world buiser. In case any sporting syndicate or institution is prepared to finance them properly and in a manner befitting their position as world challengers, they are prepared to proceed to America provided that adequate guarantees are given by responsible persons as regards the prize.—"Sunday Times."
(LAHORE.)

The Breatheable Cure for Coughs-Colds-Throats

JUST as you breathe in the germs that set up throat and chest trouble, so you must breathe in the remedy that will get after those germs and heal the affected membranes of the breathing passages. Peps alone provide this ideal treatment.

When you dissolve a Peps tablet in the mouth, agreeable *healing, chest-strengthening and germicidal fumes* are given off. These Peps fumes (as the diagram shows) descend with the breath down the throat and air-tubes straight to the lungs.

Peps clear and strengthen the bronchials, soothe the throat, loosen phlegm and free the breathing. They heal sore inflamed membrane, destroy any mischievous germs and quickly dispel the symptoms of coughs, colds, chills, sore throat, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, catarrh, etc.

Peps help you to escape the 'flu and pneumonia peril, which are liable to result from neglected colds. Re. One a bottle of all medicine dealers.

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Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
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Bombay Agents:
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Girgaum Back Road.

ME FOR POOR STUDENTS

NATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA, POONA

Mr. L. R. Phadnis writes:—

is well-known that Poona leads aharashtra, or even the Bombay Presiey as a whole in education. It abounds all sorts of educational institutions, hich are the living monuments of the lest men who have made inestimable crifices for the cause of education. mongst these stands out prominently, Anath Vidyarthi Griha" which is an al home for poor students, and has ne splendid work during its short hisry of only nineteen years. Mr. V. G. eikar, the founder of the institution, has voted his whole life to the institution d much of the work done in the past ars is the fruit of his ceaseless labour nd devotion. It is no small credit to e institution that as many as five past udents of the institution have discharged eir debt to the institution by joining as life-members and are actually work g for it. Many of the past students e carrying on educational work at seva places in Maharashtra. The institun is intended to give to poor, intelliut students, not only free education t also boarding, lodging, clothing, books other necessities of student-life. The me has a High School, teaching upto Matriculation. This education is but side of the work of the home. Be s, it gives technical education in cern branches like printing, farming, etc., intends to extend this to other branchas the resources permit.

OUTSTANDING FEATURE.

The outstanding feature of the is that the inmates have to do the work like king, cleansing, etc., besides other rk of the institution like collection of scription, etc. The former in particular inculcates in them the spirit of self-pendence and teaches them the dignity manual work. Four of the students rned out by the institution are prosecut higher studies in different branches, Europe and America. The home conets a free reading-room and has a large rary. It has also a Free Nursing aterial Supply Department. It has exnded the field of its activities by open a branch at Nasik, two years back, d as many as 125 students are taking ucation at the two centres. The home thus doing pioneer work in the field education for the poor. When Dr. gore visited the home, he said: "I can t teach the boys anything more than eir teachers. The boys are living in an mosphere of self-sacrifice." The late k. Tilak said: "This very Home may duce the future leader of the coun Such are the opinions of great ders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit adan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, r. Srinivas Iyengar, Mr. Kunzru and hers who have paid visits to the institution. The institution has evoked appreation for its work in foreign periodicals d journals too.

Such is the home and its work. If it s done considerable work in the past, greater future lies before it. The reort for its last year's work is recently t and it puts forth the pressing needs the home. Institutions like these have play an important role in the building the Indian nation. It is therefore to all, who care for the future of the ion to help such institutions in every ssible way. Sacrifices made in that y are bound to reap good fruits in nes to come.

IRAQ FOR IRAQIS

NDIANS TO LEAVE BASRA FOR EVER

The Basra corresponden: of the "Statesan" writes:—

Recently the Prime Minister of Iraq sited Basra, to study conditions relating the Port and railways personally. It s been felt by the Ministry that these o departments have not carried out overnment's requirements in regard to replacement of Indians by Iraqis as idly as they might, and the Prime linister expressed himself very emphatically on this question when he was own here.

On his return to Bagdad he further impressed upon the Director of the Port irectorate the necessity of immediate teps being taken, and Col. J. C. Ward s a result visited Bagdad, and has just eturned. Already eleven Indians have een served with notice, and on Novemer 15 there will be fifteen more to share heir fate. By March 31, 1929, all Indians are to be out of the port. Quite part from the hardships the Indians themselves may experience as a result of his drastic measure, the port itself is likely to be the greater sufferer. At present the Indians are the mainstay of the Port. They are far more intelligent that the Iraqis, and their Superiors have learnt to rely on them, knowing that they can be trusted to do their work with dispatch and accuracy.

Iraqis, who have been in training for six months and more, are to-day as incompetent as they were when they started. They are paid less than the Indians for a start, and the best type of men cannot be induced to join the service, as the salary offered is not attractive enough. Besides, if the more responsible posts are to be taken up by Iraqis, discipline will suffer, for they do not appear to be able to control. Merchants of Basra are already taking steps to protest against this wholesale premature replacement of Indians, and as they are an influential body, it will be interesting to see what the result of such protest will be.

It is admitted by all concerned that if the Indians go, the British officials of the Port will not experience the same sense of security that they now enjoy, and it will react on them in so far that they will be tested in respect of efficiency of management to a higher degree than they have yet known.

HATS AND TOPEES FOR AFGHANS

"PUGREES" TO GO

WORKING OF KING'S REFORMS PLAN

PESHAWAR, Nov. 12.

Those visitors from India who witnessed this year's Afghan Independence Day celebrations at Paghman must have noticed standing outside the chief public garden there the following remarkable notice:—

"Anyone not wearing a European or Turkish hat between the hours of five and nine in the evening is liable to be turned out."

This notice signifies a further step in the Europeanization of Afghanistan, the Royal Order in connection with which has had such a powerful effect throughout the country.

It is gathered from to-day's arrivals from Afghanistan that this order has with a slight modification been applied to the whole of the city of Kabul. By a regulation it has been ordained that all citizens of Kabul should use topees or hats as headgear. This sounds like a death-knell to the 'pugree', for centuries the headgear of the Afghan and indeed of most Eastern peoples. The 'pugree' is a relic of old Afghanistan for which there is no place in the new, which is the Afghanistan of King Amanullah's dreams and one which contains not only what is best in the East, but what is best in the West also.

ONLY ONE HAT.

So the place of the 'pugree' has been taken by the modern English hat and the Astrakhan cap. The latter is costly and the King thinks the furcan with advantage be exported to European countries where it has a big ready market. So from March 21st next, that is from the beginning of the new Afghan year, even the Astrakhan cap is to be banned.

This will leave one headgear only, the European hat.

This order, simple as it seems in itself, is rather difficult to enforce in a country which till quite recently has been conspicuous for its hostility to everything foreign, barring, perhaps, foreign money. The order therefore further provides for the imposition of a nominal fine on all those who slight the King's command by wearing a "pugree".

But this is not all. There are often hard cases like those of the Sikhs, where the King's precept, example and even fines fail to curb the conservative enthusiasm of the people for the 'pagree'. To bring these round to his point of view is one of King Amanullah's hardest tasks. He moves about and in and out of his capital in his Rolls-Royce car in a free, unassuming and unostentatious fashion, and whenever His Majesty chances to meet any of his subjects, it is his pleasure to be greeted in the European manner by the raising of the hat.—The "Statesman."

MANGALORE DISTRICT CONFERENCE

MANGALORE, Nov. 13.

The Nehru Report on the Indian Constitution and the All-Indian Parties' Decision thereon were accepted in their mainlines by the Municipal Council of Mangalore at its meeting on 29th Oct.

A Resolution was moved at the same meeting by Mr. Suvarna B.A., B.L., a recently "nominated" councillor that a civic address be presented to the Chief Minister on his visit to Mangalore on 11th November. Eight members voted for the and eight against the motion. It was carried by the casting vote of the acting chairman Mr. B. M. D'Souza. The motion led to warm debate. The opponents considered the visits of Ministers a nuisance, involving wasteful expenditure, in any case not needing civic addresses even assuming they were for business purposes.

DISTRICT CONFERENCE AT MANGALORE.

This conference will be held at Mangalore on 17th and 18th November in the National Girls' School premises. Mr. Nariman will preside. He is expected to arrive on the 15th November. Preparations on a large scale are being made by the Reception Committee with Mr. J. A. Saldanha M. L. C. as chairman. Among the subjects for discussion will be the Simon Commission, the adoption of the Nehru Report, the Revenue Settlement and the Forest grievances.

ANDHRA SOCIAL CONFERENCE

FIRST SESSION IN KALYAN

The first Session of the Bombay Provincial Andhra Social Conference will be held at Kalyan on the 24th and 25th inst. under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu Gam. The proceedings begin at 2 p.m. on the first day.

COLLECTOR OF THANA DISTRICT DEAD

MR. SHAIKH DIES OF HEART FAILURE ON WAY TO THANA

(From a Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 15.

Mr. M. K. Shaikh, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E., the Collector of Thana district, died yesterday at about 4 p.m. of heart failure, before he returned to his camp at Mahim on the 13th inst. in the evening. It appears he was at Surat in the best of his health. On Wednesday morning he became slightly indisposed and in consultation with medical advisers from Mahim and Palghar he decided to come to Thana in motor car. Before the car reached Wada he had expired. His body was removed this morning by special train to Surat, his native place. He leaves behind him two widows and one son to mourn his loss. The Government offices were closed to-day.

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CIGARETTES
GOLDEN IN COLOUR - GOLDEN IN QUALITY
AWARDED THE CERTIFICATE OF THE INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE FOR QUALITY AND PURITY
PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
They never vary!
CARRERAS Ltd. London England 139 years Reputation for Quality

Eczema, Rashes
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Soon Heal
when the Blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture
"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared"
Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28 Rapidoleum Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—
"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Itch. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."
Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day
Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Pimples, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY NOVEMBER 16 1928

BOMBAY'S LAND REVENUE POLICY

Unjust in Conception and Disastrous in Results

NO EXEMPTED MINIMUM

We published the other day the summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the Munshi Committee which was appointed by the Coalition Nationalist Party of the Bombay Legislative Council to investigate into the methods adopted by officials in the Surat District in respect of the collection of revised assessment in the Bardoli Taluka and in particular the allegations that irregular, illegal, harsh and vindictive measures had been taken by them in that matter. We publish to-day the introductory chapter of the Report which deals with the methods of assessing Land Revenue:—

LACK OF JUDICIAL CHECK

1. In order to appreciate the scope, nature and results of our inquiry, it is necessary to realize the problem of the Land Revenue Policy of which the Bardoli Struggle is but an outcome. We therefore propose to set out briefly (*a*) the nature of the relation between Government and the agriculturists ('khatedars' or 'occupants' as termed by the Land Revenue Code being Bombay Act V of 1879), (*b*) the methods followed to fix the assessment of Land Revenue, (*c*) the results of such methods, (*d*) the futile attempts made to improve those methods. We propose to do this as far as possible in the words of the statute or of authorities competent to speak on this vexed question.

2. From the commencement of British administration in India the relation between Government and the khatedar is sought to be based sometimes on the footing that a khatedar is the proprietor of the land and the assessment paid is a tax, but more often on the footing that Government have exclusive proprietary rights in the land and what the khatedar pays is merely rent. The official leaning, particularly for the purpose of assessing land revenue, has always been towards the latter.

3. The High Court of Bombay in a case reported in 12 Bombay High Court Reports after an exhaustive survey, came to the conclusion that according to the ancient laws or institutions of the Hindus the sovereign is not entitled to any proprietory rights in land. Even under Mahomedan rule, the state never claimed the absolute or exclusive ownership of the land and definitely recognised the existence of private property in it (1). In 1819, Elphinstone on enquiry found that a large portion of the Rayats were the Proprietors of their estate subject to the payment of a fixed land tax to Government.

4. When the East India Company displaced the old rulers in the country, it believed itself to be the universal landlord and English officials transplanted to this country, the notion that a tenant was entitled to his wages and subsistence, all that was known as "rent" belonged to the landlord (2). An English lawyer so far back as 1802 declared in a Madras regulation that property in land belonged to Government by "ancient usage". Some Englishmen, however, protested against the introduction of a theory which would spell ruin to the Indian peasants. In 1830, Lieut. Col. Briggs declared that the soil was private property in India as among all other foreign nations and the state was only entitled to impose a tax on this form of private property as on other properties (3). In 1860, Mr. Wilson spoke of land revenue a "rent". This conflict of views went on. In 1875 Sir Louis Mallett the then under Secretary of State for India advised Government to renounce the theory of state landlordism. He considered that the theory had placed too great a power in "the hands of an all embracing and powerful bureaucracy with the Press in its hands and with Government at its back". This view was shared by Lord Salisbury, who, however, observed cynically that "we must be content to contribute our mite towards a gradual change. We can favour as we have opportunity, leniency and regularity of assessment; we can discourage attempts to take advantage of inflated prices; *we can avoid and disavow language belonging to the rent theory.*" But he was not prepared to let go the tempting prospects which a rent theory opened up before Government. Ultimately in 1880, the Finance Commission definitely laid down the principle: "the Land Revenue may, therefore, with more propriety be regarded as a rent paid by a tenant, often a highly favoured tenant, to the paramount owner than a tax paid by the owner to the State". The result of this conflict was to treat land revenue not as a tax but in the nature of rent—the appropriation of the 'unearned increment' to be excluded from the category of Taxation.

5. Baden Powell dealt a blow to this theory and after most careful survey and analysis, came to the conclusion that "land revenue cannot be considered as a rent, not even in Rayatwari land, when the Law (as in Bombay) happens to call the holder of land an occupant and not a proprietor (1). According to him, it was more in the nature of a tax on agricultural income. Lionel Curtis, however, described it as a rent which Government has drifted into considering as a tax on agriculture. The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee in 1925 came to the curiously unsatisfactory conclusion "that though they are divided in opinion as to whether or not the land revenue should be regarded as a tax on the individual, who pays it they are agreed that, since it forms a deduction from the national dividend, it should be taken into consideration in dealing with the question of the incidence of taxation on the country as a whole". In this unsatisfactory nature of a theoretical base, the conclusions drawn by the learned authors of 'Wealth of India' appear to us to be just *viz.*, that the revenue policy of Government has been determined by the fundamental idea of raising the largest amount of Revenue and is defended by whatever theoretcal considerations lend themselves to this idea quite irrespective of their conflicting character.

6. Though there has been this diversity in theoretical aspects, in practice and revenue has been treated by Government as "rent". Amenable to the control neither of the legislatures nor of Civil Courts, land revenue as a first charge on land is at the absolute mercy of the Executive. It is treated as capable of being increased without burdening the agriculturists and technically speaking not being a tax becomes a convenient tool in the hands of the Government to increase their revenue. It might be noted that unlike other taxes it is not subject even to the saving grace of an exempted minimum. From the point of view of the Executive, it is a revenue easiest to assess, to collect, or augment; from the point of view of the agriculturists, it is the hardest to meet, to bear or to shake off.

7. Competent authorities have for years considered the consequences which have flowed from an exaction of this nature. In 1901, R. C. Dutt wrote of the Land Revenue Policy in the Bombay Presidency:—"All equitable and intelligible limits to the Land Tax, proposed from time to time, have thus been ignored or rejected and the present system is as well calculated to keep the Bombay cultivator permanently resourceless as any system that the wit of man could devise" (4). The methods which are adopted by different countries in levying the Land Tax are generally based on "(*a*) the capital value, which is usually determined periodically with reference to the sale value; (*b*) the unimproved or public value, *i.e.*, such part of the capital value as is not due to the efforts or investment of the owners or occupiers; (*c*) the net produce, *i.e.*, the gross produce less the cost of production; (*d*) the annual value, *i.e.*, the gross produce less the cost of production and earnings of management; or (*e*) the net income of the farmer, *i.e.*, the earnings of management plus the value of the labour of the farmer and his family" (5). In Bombay however the canons of assessments which have been laid down from time to time are so difficult of definite application that the final decision of the Settlement Officer depends "not upon the formal working out of results based on theory but rather upon the subjective impressions of local knowledge and experience (6)". We are not far from wrong in stating that the dominant ideas behind the subjective impression of every Settlement Officer is to raise the largest amount of land revenue and the results have been disastrous.

8. In 1879, Sir William Hunter stated as follows:—"The fundamental difficulty of bringing relief to the Deccan Peasantry is that the government assessment does not leave enough food to the cultivator to support himself and his family throughout the year (7)". In 1900, Vaughan Nash characterised the process of assessment in these words:—"Government first fixes the standard of living and cultivation and then proceeds to drain off all winnings of the people which rise above the mark which has been fixed" (8). And the result is aptly described by the Famine Commission in 1901 as follows:—"In good years he has nothing to hope for except a bare subsistence; in bad years, he falls back on public charity". There is, therefore, no doubt that the present land revenue is really drawn from what is necessary to meet his ordinary wants. There is no choice left to him between cultivating the land and starving' as the land revenue is not taken from the surplus. The Director-General of Statistics despondent note made in 1904 runs as follows:—"It is doubtful whether the efforts now being made to take the cultivator out of the hands of the money-lenders will have, much effect; or even if they have the fullest effect, they will materially improve the cultivators' position until a larger share of the produce of the soil is left in his hands and he is protected against enhanced assessment by Government officials and again enhanced rent by private landlords".

9. The situation has not at all improved in the last 25 years inspite of the Government of India laying down in 1902 certain principles of assessment pursuant to which settlements have sought to be based on prices and rentals. The Joint Parliamentary Committee on India recommended that "the imposition of new burdens should be gradually brought more within the purview of the legislature. And in particular without expressing any judgment on the question whether the land revenue is a rent or tax, they advise that the process of revising the land revenue assessments ought to be brought under closer regulation by statute as soon as possible. "The Committee are of opinion that the time has come to embody in the law, the main principles by which the land revenue is determined, the methods of valuation, the pitch of assessment, the periods of revision, the graduation of enhancements, and the other chief processes which touch the well-being of the revenue-payers". The Government of Bombay, however, was from the beginning for irresponsible executive control in matters relating to the assessments. These recommendations were not acted upon, at any rate, in Bombay.

10. The latest expert opinion, the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee lays down the basis of assessment, in the following terms:—(9) "What the Committee would recommend is that for the future, the basis of settlement should be annual value, by which term they mean the gross produce less cost of production, including the value of the labour actually expended by the farmer and his family on the holding, and the return for enterprise; and that the functions of the Settlement Officer should for the future, be limited to the ascertainment of this value on a uniform basis under such conditions as might be most appropriate in each province". "There should be an expert enquiry in each province with a view to ascertaining what is the most general rate at present exacted. The local legislature would then be in a position to fix a common rate for the province. These rates would initially no doubt tend to conform to the existing pitch of the assessment. In future, it would be open to the legislatures to increase or decrease the general rate in accordance with the share they thought it fair should be contributed by the land revenue to the expenses of the State." These recommendation have so far remained a dead letter.

11. With reference to Mr. Dutt's proposal, made in 1902, for providing judicial checks on revenue assessments, the Bombay Government insisted on "the practice of leaving to the executive complete freedom in determining the amount of the assessment leviable in accordance with the general principles laid down by law". And though this position was rudely shaken by the aforementioned recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, secure in their control of the Legislative Council, the Bombay Government have persisted in the old methods. In 1924, the Bombay Legislative Council passed the following resolution:—

> "This Council recommends that a committee consisting of official and non-official members of this Council, elected by the Council, with a non-official majority be appointed to consider the question of bringing the process of revising the Land Revenue assessment under closer regulation by statute as recommended by the Joint Committee appointed to consider the Government of India Bill, 1919, and to report on the nature and form of legislation that should be undertaken towards that end, and that no revision be proceeded with and no new rates under any revised settlement be introduced till the said legislation is brought into effect".

Government, of course, opposed the resolution. A Committee was, however, appointed by Government called the Land Revenue Assessment Committee which presented a joint majority report in 1926. The majority report made profits of cultivation the basis for revised assessment and insisted upon certain factors being taken into consideration by the Settlement Officer *viz.*, (1) communications, (2) markets, (3) prices, (4) economic conditions, (5) results of crop experiments and (6) rental value. The Committee laid down 25 per cent of the profits of cultivation as the maximum of increase and recommended a statutory provision for placing all proposals for revenue assessment before a Standing Revising Committee of six members of whom not more than 4 were to be non-official elected members of the Legislative Council elected by the Council itself. The official minority recommended rental value as the only basis placing the maximum for the pitch of assessment at 50 per cent of such value. In 1927, the Council against Government opposition passed the following resolution:—

> "This Council, reaffirming the principle of the Resolution as amended and carried by a majority on the 15th March 1924, recommends to the Governor in Council that he will be pleased to give immediate effect to it by introducing the necessary legislation, after taking into consideration the report, the minutes of dissent and suggestions of the Members of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, and making provision for giving retrospective effect to such legislation in view of the fact that in many cases new revision settlements were proceeded with and new rates introduced after the resolution of 15th March, and pending such legislation, to issue orders to the revenue authorities concerned not to collect the assessment enhanced in revision after the 15th March 1924".

The Bombay Government have ignored these resolutions and have continued to follow their old policy of revision of assessment without reference to the Legislative Council. A bill extremely unsatisfactory in its nature is now on the agenda of the Council

(1) Report of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25, Section 80.
(2) Prof. Vakil's Financial Developments in Modern India, Page 340.
(3) R. C. Dutt's "India under early British Rule," Page 372.
(4) India under British Rule by R. C. Dutt, P. 383.
(5) The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee's Report, P. 31.
(6) Bombay Survey and Settlement Manual, Vol. I, P. 123-124.
(7) Financial Developments in Modern India by Vakil, P. 362.
(8) The Great Famine (1900).
(9) The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee's Report, P. 85-86.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

A TIP TO THE KHAR COLONISTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall deem it a great favour if you permit me to commend the following passage, through your valued columns, to the keen attention of the Hindu residents of the newly-established colony in the equally newly-developed suburb of Khar, at the Bandra, end of Santa Cruz. The passage is extracted from the speech of Mr. Rajagopalachariar, of Madras, which was delivered in Ahmedabad, on the 8th instant in acknowledgment of a purse from the South Indian residents of the place, for utilization in the famine-stricken area of the Salem District, and it runs thus:—

"A public building in the form of a temple should be erected, where all the South Indians in the city must take the opportunity of meeting each other at least once a week and carry on social functions, like Bhajan, etc., which will, in the long run, help a great deal in uplifting the conditions of the South Indian labourers who work in the mills at Ahmedabad."

It is to be hoped that this passage will tend to put an immediate urge into the Kharists, so that they may hasten the complete materialisation of the scheme for the erection of the temple in their midst. Only a completed materialisation is necessary, because it is reported that the scheme having been once well nursed, has already allowed its spade-work being accomplished in quarters beloved of both God and Mammon.

The Hindu colony of Khar is extensive enough to claim to possess a temple of its own like the big colony of Saraswats in Andheri. For the purpose of performing those religious ceremonies which cannot be attended to in one's own home, there is a great necessity for having a temple there. There is also the greater necessity for having it there, for this reason that a sanctimonious beginning has already been made of the undertaking through sanctimonious hands, according to an uncontradicted report. The early stages of the work having thus been negotiated, it is incomprehensible way the rest of the work has been neglected. The will to build the temple is there; that will, again, has been partially converted into an act also; the wherewithal for completing the work is at hand too; therefore, it is quite inexplicable why the promoters of the scheme are fighting shy of making a move and reach the goal. Be that as it may, if the present quotation puts the necessary spurt into the activities of the promoters, people may let by-gones be by-gones. Under these circumstances, it is up to the residents of Khar, in general, and the party that has fathered the preliminary function, in particular, to take a cue from the above passage and make an irresistible appeal to the authorities that be to sanction the erection of the remaining portion of the temple. Their instinct of Christian piety is yet live and scintillating, and, therefore, an appeal has only to be pressed forward to evoke a satisfactory reply. Will the people concerned, then, remain apathetic as heretofore, or will they rise to the occasion and allow no grass to grow under their feet before approaching the authorities?

The temple should, as mentioned in the above passage, serve as the House of God, and also an asylum for public meetings, for the purpose of discussing and solving social and other temporal questions, as is done in the Zaoba Temple and other temples in Bombay.—Yours, etc.

TRUTH.

MR. LIMJI'S INTERVIEW

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—With reference to the article published in your issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 10th instant, under the headings "Deals too much with the Gutter," "Mr. Limji interviewed by American paper," in the second paragraph you mention that "Mr. Limji is connected with the Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency, Ltd., and is the only Parsi auto-dealer." I have to point out here that I have not said this in my interview with the Detroit Free Press, but I have said only that I am "the only Parsi Dodge Dealer." in the world.

I shall be glad if you will kindly publish this correction at an early date to avoid any mis-understanding.—Yours etc.

KHARSHEDJI LIMJI.

KONKON LINERS AND CUSTOMS EXAMINATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s mail steamers which come from Panjim every day pick up passengers at all British ports "en route" and the majority of passengers brought to Bombay by these steamers are people coming from British territory. As, however, a few passengers come from Panjim, which is in the Portuguese territory, the Customs authorities desire to inspect their luggage at the Bombay docks. The officer who is in charge of this inspection does not arrive at the docks before 6 a.m., and even if the steamer is in the docks before then—as it very often is nobody is allowed to land and hundreds of people coming from British territory whose goods he has no right to inspect are kept waiting till this worthy arrives. One should have thought that the officer would have instructions to attend a little earlier than the expected time of arrival of the steamer so as to save unnecessary waiting to the passengers; but evidently in the Customs Department they attach more value to the time of a Customs officer than to that of hundreds of passengers.

But this idea of holding the Customs examination at the Bombay docks is in itself ludicrous. Any one coming from Panjim who has in his possession any dutiable article can easily pass it on to some fellow passenger coming from a British port whose luggage is never examined and thus escape the payment of Customs duties. This can be prevented if the Custom authorities arrange to examine the luggage of passengers from Panjim on board the steamer before it reaches Vengurla, the first port on the way to Bombay. Vengurla is over a couple of hour's journey from Panjim, and if an extra officer is attached to the Vengurla Customs office, he can easily travel daily from Vengurla to Panjim and back, and inspect the luggage before the steamer reaches Vengurla. This will render the Customs inspection more effective, and will save the passengers the time that is now wasted in the Bombay docks.—Yours etc.

S. R. TENDOLKAR.

Topiwalla Mansion, Bombay 4.
Nov. 13.

HINDU TEAM'S CAPTAIN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As the date for the commencement of the Western India Quadrangular Tournament advances, touchline critics have started suggesting the compositions of the various teams that will participate in the event. I have no grudge against their indulging in this frolic, though they ought to leave the task to the responsible hands of the Selections Committees formed by the various Gymkhanas. But I strongly object to the moot suggestion thrown out by a few correspondents of the "Evening News of India" that the Hindu team should be led by Prince Dhulip Singh. There is no warrant to make a change in the Hindu captaincy and, I believe, many will agree with me, when I say that P. Vithal is quite capable of looking after the representative eleven as he has done before. It will be absurd to suppose that the Prince will not play under the captaincy of P. Vithal, and I trust the Selection Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana will not allow snobbishness to play any part in their deliberations in selecting the Hindu team.—Yours etc.

K. P. K.

Bombay, November 14.

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